

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FRANCE BACKS OCEAN FLIGHT FOR FIRST TIME

Official Support Is Being  
Given to Attempt to Fly  
to United States

## HYDROPLANE NOW BEING GOT READY

Flight Under Government Auspices May Be Precursor of  
Air-Mail Service

PARIS—The French Government is, for the first time, officially backing a transatlantic flight. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by the Foreign Affairs ministry. Two Gnome-Rhone motors on a large hydroplane now settled on an inland sea called Etang de Berre, near Marseilles, are receiving a final tuning up. The machine will be flown by Lieutenant Paris of the French Navy and it is expected to reach the United States, via the Azores. It has, with an eight-ton load, a cruising radius of nearly 3000 miles.

While this ocean-crossing under government auspices may be the precursor of a regular transatlantic air-mail service, it will in no sense inaugurate such a service. The report from North America, saying that a postal air route from France would soon be opened is not confirmed here, the postal authorities at least knowing nothing about it.

**Many Airplanes Preparing**  
The French Government refuses to recognize or help any ocean-crossing attempt with machines incapable of landing on water. This attitude, however, has not deterred preparations now in full swing of six airplanes for transatlantic flight. There are rumors of others being got ready secretly.

Sergeant Detroit, a war ace flying a Bernard plane, is given by experts an excellent chance of being the first Frenchman with private backing to reach the other continent. Then there is Capt. Louis Coudouret waiting also with a Bernard airplane called the Oiseau Tango, being the same one which made a start but had to return last year. A new Breguet is having motors fitted for the famous world flier Dieudonné Costes and Joseph Lebriz.

**Other Pilots Preparing**  
Rene Coudouret has built a trimotored graceful monoplane especially for the transatlantic hop and this is now being tested by its pilot of fine flying record, Maurice Drouhin. Two young commercial pilots, Nirmier and Wackenheim, are putting the finishing touches on a four-engine airplane of a type used for several years by a French company between Paris and Constantinople. Finally, of those attempts of which there is definite information, the Polish aviators, Maj. Louis Idzikowski and Maj. Casimir Kubala, are standing by for a westward flight.

It is unwise to predict when any plane will actually start, nevertheless it would surprise no one to hear any morning that one of these seven

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## Motor Tax Repeal Raises Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
New York

PRODUCTION of automobiles for the first five months in 1928 is estimated to be approximately 1,877,460 cars and trucks, as compared with 1,746,977 in the corresponding period of last year, according to Automotive Industries.

The final figures for the month of May, which are expected to be about 443,700 cars and trucks, will establish a record for that month, it says. The elimination of the excise tax on automobiles is given as a stimulating influence to sales.

## North Carolina to Take Stock of Resources

Entire State Is Enlisted in  
Move to Pave Way to Development Program

RALEIGH, N. C.—With a program designed to enlist the entire State of North Carolina in a new era of progress, the State Department of Conservation and Development has taken the first steps in a survey of natural and industrial resources whereby information necessary to promoters and investors may be made immediately available.

One unit of the survey, a study of the forest resources of the State, is already under way, and others are about to be launched. The work of tabulating and issuing the survey is under the direction of Park Matheson, statistician and assistant director of the department.

Broadly speaking, the survey will be an inventory of the natural resources of the State, including raw materials, such as agricultural products, forests, minerals, fisheries, climate and population. This will mark the first attempt toward indexing the resources of the State in a comprehensive and systematic fashion. It is an effort to show the materials which the State is able to furnish for use either in their natural condition or in the processes of industry.

The survey seeks to determine to what extent the possibilities for development have been exploited and what opportunities exist for increased production. More than a mere effort to seek indiscriminate utilization of natural resources, it is said, rather to be a move to guide the State in channels that promise to be of greatest benefit to the individual and the community.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound economic lines. Gov. A. W. McLean, Director Wade H. Phillips of the Department of Conservation and Development; H. L. McLaren, former chairman of the Division of Commerce and Industry, and his successor, Benjamin B. Gossett, are all said to have been instrumental in developing the idea of a state-wide survey as well as in planning its details.

Mr. McLaren announced that the survey will be carried out entirely with the department's force and with the co-operation of other state agencies. The divisions of mineral resources, co-operation department, Dr. Jasper L. Stuckey, head of the Department of Geology, North Carolina State College; Dr. A. L. Greaves-Walker, professor of ceramics, State College; and Harry T. Davis, curator of geology, State Museum, have been promised.

## SHIPPING PARLEY CLOSES IN LONDON

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

LONDON—The international shipping conference has closed. It was agreed to accept the American recommendation regarding a reduction in t. o. b. oil tankers. There was also noted with satisfaction the recommendation of last year's economic conference for increased co-operation between the League of Nations and the maritime powers in permanently study transport questions.

## Mutiny of the Bounty Is Recalled as Lonely Pacific Outpost Invites Tourists

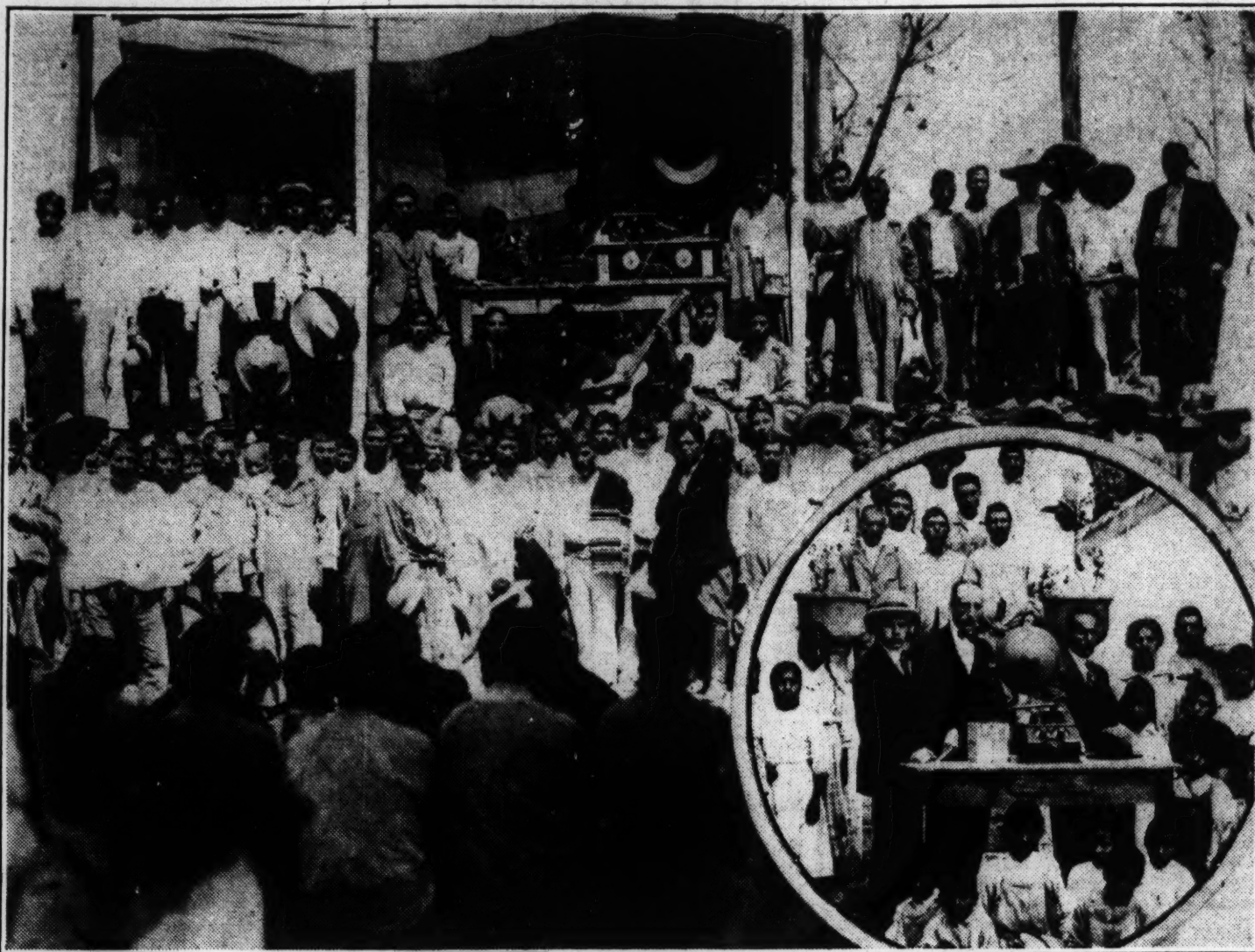
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The fact that a new ship is shortly to be put on the run from New Zealand to Norfolk Island has attracted new interest to this historic little outpost far out in the South Pacific Ocean, and added a new holiday resort for the more adventurous of the tourists.

The island lies on the edge of the Australian and New Zealand world, being 1100 miles east of Sydney and some 500 north of New Zealand. It is chiefly known for its associations with the famous mutiny of the Bounty. The Bounty was a British war vessel sent to Tahiti in 1787 to obtain plants for the bread fruit tree for use in the West Indies, under Captain Bligh, one of the most distinguished officers of the navy.

The crew mutinied under the harsh treatment, turned Bligh adrift, and while some returned to Tahiti and were captured, the rest settled on Pitcairn Island in 1790; their descendants moved to Norfolk Island and from there many of the present inhabitants are sprung. Bligh himself was later sent out as Governor of New South Wales.

## Instruction and Entertainment for Mexico's Remote Villages



Typical New "Air Schools," in Which Radio Receiving Sets, Installed and Supplied With Programs by the Mexican Department of Education, Are Becoming Cultural Centers for Isolated Communities. The Large Picture Shows an Audience at Ocopulco, and the Inset a Group at Chimalpa.

Picture Shows an Audience at Ocopulco, and the Inset a Group at Chimalpa. Both Pueblos in the State of Mexico. The System Provides Instruction and Entertainment for Adults as Well as Children.

## ALIENS TO FACE IDENTIFICATION TEST BY CARDS

On and After July 1 Immigrants Will Have to Show  
Proof of Legal Entry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Identification cards will be issued to all immigrants, except students, who enter the United States on and after July 1. George J. Harris, acting commissioner of immigration, describes the innovation as "a milestone in immigration practice." It is expected to provide a practical means of differentiating between those who enter the United States legally and the many supposed to be smuggled in.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of proving their status.

On the other hand, the alien who has entered in violation of the American Quota Act will find his stay much complicated by the absence of such a card, immigration officials say. It has been estimated that more than 1,000,000 immigrants are now in the United States illegally.

The certificate system will not be made retroactive, but lack of a card will allow claiming to have entered after July 1, 1928, will be prima facie evidence of illegal entry.

The new system is an outgrowth of past experience. About 15 years ago a service issued certificates for the use of Chinese immigrants. Later, identification cards were issued to aliens living contiguous to cities on the border to facilitate crossing to and fro. Last year indentured servants were given the first time to passport of those admitted as non-immigrants. This left the largest class of all still uncared for, the quota and non-quota immigrants.

"The card Mr. Harris said, 'not only will be a ready means of identification, but it will also prove a valuable record and afford the government an unfailing index to the official files which contain all the data respecting the status of aliens.'

## Air Carries Education to Peons Through Mexico's Radio Schools

New System Also Provides for Training of Teachers in  
Rural Districts—Cultural Centers for Parents  
and Children Set Up Far From Railroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The use of radio for the education and entertainment principally of citizens in the country districts and for the instruction of teachers in the rural schools of Mexico, has become an established fact.

For the last three months these educational and entertainment programs have been broadcast by Station C22, operated by the Department of Public Education in this city. Programs for the education and entertainment of great numbers of people who would otherwise be destitute of such an advantage are broadcast twice a day except Sunday. Each Thursday evening a talk on pedagogy is given by a prominent educator for the rural school teachers in conjunction with the regular entertainment presentation.

At present the Department of Public Education has 75 sets in operation in the principal schools of the capitals of the more important Mexican states. Twenty-five small sets built in the radio laboratory of the department are working in the 25 rural schools in the states of Mexico, Hidalgo and Puebla.

Additional installations  
There are also 15 Radiolas 11-A in operation in the rural schools of the State of Guerrero. In addition, the department's laboratory is making 35 sets of the "Titlantli" type, to be installed in other rural schools during the month of July.

Radio, particularly in the remote rural districts, has made the educational and cultural centers not only for the children but for all the people.

The installation of sets in remote rural schools was a most difficult undertaking. This work was done by Javla Stavoli, chief engineer of the station, M. Fonerece, chief of the laboratory, and Ramon Castañeda, chief operator of the station. Senor Castañeda had to ride eight days on horseback from the railway to reach one of these schools.

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent attended one of the Thursday evening broadcasts. The program consisted of instrumental and vocal music of more than average quality and an address by an

## BREWSTER FIRM IN HIS SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION

Favors Stricter Law and  
Larger Funds to Stop  
Illicit Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—A strong stand in favor of the national prohibition law and its vigorous enforcement was taken by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in reply to a questionnaire by the Maine Civic League which constitutes one of the last-day events of the campaign between him and Senator Frederick Hale for Republican nomination to the United States Senate.

Declarations that if the Volstead Act is to be amended it should be in the direction of strengthening rather than weakening and that the Nation must soon mark the patron of the bootlegger as an accessory are outstanding features of his statement. The text of the questionnaire and Governor Brewster's answers follow:

**First.** Do you believe the prohibition enforcement law, the so-called Volstead Act as it now stands needs changing in any way, if so how?

**Answer.** I believe that the Volstead Act may be materially strengthened from time to time as the forces that are opposed to prohibition shall indicate the need. I believe it is already apparent that very many more substantial penalties might wisely be imposed for certain offenses.

**I also believe that the Nation must soon recognize that the patron of the bootlegger is an accessory to the crime.**

**"If it is wrong and criminal to sell liquor, it must be recognized that it is wrong and criminal to buy liquor. Without the patron the stream of bootleg liquor would soon dry up and disappear.**

**"Meanwhile those elements in society that instigate this crime by their patronage will give more serious thought to the consequences when they realize that the outcast with whom they deal may at any time turn state's evidence and send their otherwise respectable customer to the nearest county jail."**

**Favors Larger Fund**  
"Second. Would you give your support to granting a larger appropriation to the prohibition bureau in order that they may carry on a stricter program of federal enforcement than is now possible?"

**Answer.** I believe that the more quickly the Federal Government

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## Hoover First Quaker President, if Elected

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
New York

HERBERT HOOVER, if elected, will be the Nation's first Quaker President.

The Republican presidential candidate is a member of the Quaker, or Friends, Church, and in Washington attends services with his wife in the Friends meeting house. Mrs. Hoover, prior to her marriage, was a member of the Episcopal Church.

The Oregon yearly meeting of the Friends Church sent Mr. Hoover a telegram of congratulation.

## American Farm Industry Seeks Europe's Advice

Shift of Cotton Production  
From Southern States  
Offers Chief Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. J. Phil Campbell, head of the extension division, and Dr. M. P. Jarnigan, head of the animal husbandry division of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, in Athens, Ga., have just left this port for England on the Tuscania, of the Cunard Line, as the vanguard of a party of 26 of America's leading authorities on the theory and practice of farming.

The object of the trip is to make a survey of agriculture in Europe for the benefit of the American farmer. Data gathered will be applied in the very important shifts now taking place in the farming industry in this country brought about by rapidly changing industrial and political conditions, Professor Campbell said.

**Study of Stock Industry**  
Reaching Europe two weeks ahead of the other members of the party, Dr. Jarnigan and Professor Campbell will make a detailed study of the live-stock industry in England and Scotland to collect information that may be applied by farmers in the South in the expansion of the live-stock industry.

Upon the arrival in Europe of the other members of the party, they will co-operate in making a thorough survey of the use of commercial fertilizers, particularly in France, Germany, and Holland. The party also will make a detailed study of the methods of co-operative production and marketing in Denmark. The economic importance of the methods of Denmark's farmers is apparent in the fact that 95 per cent of them own their own farms, which is the highest percentage of any place in the world, Professor Campbell said.

**Greater Efficiency Essential**  
Reforestation methods in Europe will be studied to aid farmers here in the work of reforestation, because of the practically abandoned land in the southwest, which is left unproductive by shifting of the farm industry.

Changes that amount practically to a reorganization of the farm industry in America have made necessary the incorporation of proved industrial methods into farm work, Professor Campbell said.

Important also making adjustments by the Government, but more important is the work of replanning the farm industry along such efficient lines as are incorporated in other industries. The greatest changes have been in the re-ocating of cotton farming. The bulk of the cotton crop is now raised in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and California, instead of the more southern states.

## UNIFICATION OF CHINA ACHIEVED. SAY NATIONALISTS

NANKING (AP)—The Nationalist Government has issued a declaration of policy stating that unification of China has now been achieved and that the new Government aims at the blessings of liberty and freedom and for China international peace on the basis of equality.

The statement declares that any militaristic form of government will be discarded and that Communists will not be tolerated. Finally the Nationalist Government proposes to negotiate immediately new treaties on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect of sovereignty.

## Nations Compete to Capture "Luxury" Shipping Trade With South America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—International competition for the capture of the "luxury" shipping trade between Europe and South America was referred to by Lord Kysant, in his address at the recent annual meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

"On the company's main service to Brazil and the River Plate," Lord Kysant said, "we have been confronted with intense competition, particularly as regards first-class passengers. Ships of increasing size and speed are being placed on this route by lines of many nationalities, with the result that there is a superabundance of high-class passenger tonnage."

"The total volume of traffic has not increased to such an extent as to

## HOOVER BUILT OWN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION

Withheld Campaign Plans  
Until He Was Sure President  
Was "Out"

## CABINET OFFICERS BACKED SECRETARY

Leaders of G. O. P. Early Saw  
Popular Strength  
of Nominee

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.,—Herbert Hoover's nomination for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention is his supreme achievement in the field of organization. Few men chosen as party standard bearers ever enjoyed so widespread popular support as Mr. Hoover commanded when he bet his cap for the honor which now has come to him. But as in politics things have to be brought about, and do not merely happen, Mr. Hoover cast himself for a role in which he was already a past master. He embarked upon the pre-convention contest better equipped for it than all of his rivals combined, skilled as most of them were in the practical mechanics of the great game.

Herbert Hoover's ambitions to be nominated for President in 1928 took form immediately after Calvin Coolidge's "I-do-not-choose-to-run" manifesto of Aug. 2, 1927. The Californian from that moment onward was convinced in his own mind that there was no longer any reason to conceal his aspirations.

**Wanted on President**

His designs on the White House were, of course, not of last year's vintage. They have been incubating ever since his ill-starred fling in presidential politics eight years ago. But as long as there was a possibility of President Coolidge's desiring to succeed himself, Mr. Hoover permitted no finger to be lifted anywhere on his own behalf.

If at any time following the launching of the Hoover movement, word had come from the White House that Calvin Coolidge had reconsidered or had not, after all, utterly eliminated himself, his Secretary of Commerce would cheerfully have withdrawn his hat from the ring. Over and over again while the autumn, winter and spring of doubt about the President's intentions agitated the country, Mr. Hoover stood again made his own position clear. Meantime he made no secret of his conviction that any re-election by Mr. Coolidge was "inconceivable."

Mr. Hoover was a cabinet officer at Washington, with important and incessant contact with the national powers of the Republican Party. The Californian attended assiduously to his job as Secretary of Commerce, but at the same time he put himself through a course of elementary training in politics.

**Learned Politics**  
His toughest task was to acquire a fondness for politics, and especially for politicians. Their ways were not Mr. Hoover's ways and are not his ways today. He is too much of a direct action man to have patience with the tricks of the political trade.

Yet Mr. Hoover had not been in Washington very long as a member of the Republican Administration before he learned that the United States Government was based on the party system; that the party system calls for politicians; that politicians mean organization; and that organization is all inevitable.

He quickly came to familiarize himself with the fundamentals of political organization. When the time came—nine or ten months ago—for him to have an organization, the mold was ready and his head clear.

Republican politicians on their part had long had their eyes peeled in Herbert Hoover's direction. Skilled in the long distance art of picking winners, many of the astute minds in the G. O. P. organization convinced themselves that, with Calvin Coolidge out of the way for 1928, his Commerce Secretary was the coming man.

**Work Backed Hoover**  
Perhaps the first Republican "wheelhorse" to ally himself with the Hoover cause was Dr. Hubert Work, of Colorado, Secretary of the Interior. No G. O. P. leader had so intimate an acquaintance with Hoover's executive skill as his Harding-Coolidge cabinet colleague. Dr. Work's adhesion brought more Republican nabobs into the Hoover camp and by mid-winter of 1927-1928 they could be counted there in impressive numbers.

Two former national chairmen, Will H. Hays, of Indiana, and John T. Adams, of Iowa, joined the Californian's forces. George B. Lockwood, of Indiana, a former national committee secretary, lined up. The always powerful Republican Senate group, headed by men like Moses, of New Hampshire; Edge, of New Jersey, and Shortridge, of California, put their shoulders to the Hoover wheel.

National committee moguls of the caliber of David W. Mulvane, of Kansas, came to be known as "Hoover men." Ogden L. Mills and William J. Donovan, New York; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, of California, and David H. Blair, of North Carolina, all conspicuous members of the Coolidge Administration and each a political power, became Hoover boosters.

**Join Hoover Boom**  
Two of the three vice-chairmen of the Republican National Committee—Ralph E. Williams, of Oregon, and



William H. Taft

A special interview with the Chief Justice of the United States, and former President, reveals some highly interesting sidelights in his imposing career. It will appear

Monday

Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, of Kentucky—let it be known they were for Hoover for President.

Then the man widely regarded the shrewdest Roman of them all—C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, proclaimed himself a Hoover partisan. So things continued, in a crescendo of systematic growth, until by the time the Kansas City convention approached, Herbert Hoover was the acknowledged leader of a pre-nomination organization as any candidate for the Presidency ever possessed. Always it was bulwarked by a nation-wide mass of "popular appeal." It could never have attained its strength and invincibility otherwise.

The practical politicians who flocked to Hoover's banners, as the weeks and months rolled by, were not animated entirely by their enthusiasm for him. They are trained in the art of keeping their ears to the ground, and beneath the surface they long ago detected rumblings which decided the direction in which they should chart their course.

Hoover has told this writer over and over again that, despite the "organization" which sprang up around him—and which, when all is said and done, was exclusively and directly of his own making—that he enters the presidential race unhampered by pledges or promises of any kind. He enters the race as a private citizen, and he enters the crucial struggle of his career heart-whole and fancy free.

## British Financing Is Almost Perfect

Securities Bought to Pay Debt Installment Within a Few Cents of Fund Needed

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Following the receipt of a check made out for just a few cents, the United States has credited the British Government with payment of an installment of \$87,200,000 on its war debt. The check represents the entire cash amount which changed hands in what was characterized by bankers here as one of the most unusual transactions in recent international finance.

The transaction was carried out by J. P. Morgan & Co., representing the British Government, and the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as the agent of the United States Treasury Department. Under the terms of the debt agreement, the debtor nation may redeem its obligations either in cash or in securities of the United States Government.

**Purchased Treasury Issues**  
The British Government chose to make its payment in securities. As the result, it has a heavy purchaser of treasury notes and certificates. But the market price of these securities has been below par. In some periods it dropped as low as 99. Securities purchased by the British at a fraction under 100, however, were applied at face value upon their debt installment.

The result was a considerable saving to the British Government. No official statement concerning the amount which had been offset by these purchases could be procured. International bankers in Wall Street, however, computed the savings as between \$300,000 and \$325,000.

**Check for Less Than \$1**  
So accurately was the purchase of the securities carried on that when the payment fell due, the face value of treasury notes and certificates available for this purpose totaled within less than \$1 of the total amount due. The difference of a few cents represented the only cash payment involved in the transaction. This accounted for the check.

The British installment was part of \$90,000,000 in foreign debts which became due on June 15. More than \$11,000,000 was due from France and the remainder from a number of smaller nations.

**BRINGS ORIENT NEARER**  
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—The Northern Pacific terminus of the Canadian National Railways is estimated to be 36 hours' sailing time nearer the Orient than Vancouver or Seattle.

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## COMMITTEE'S ORGANIZATION UP TO HOOVER

Special Group to Meet Secretary in Washington on June 21

**By a Staff Correspondent**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In order that the wishes of Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President, may be fully consulted, the new National Committee of the party delayed all action on the selection of a national chairman and other officers and named a special committee of 26 to meet in Washington June 21. Ralph Williams, Oregon, was made chairman of this sub-committee.

The committee of 26 was authorized to choose the successor to William M. Butler, retiring national chairman, after conferring with Mr. Hoover. The naming of the secretary of the committee, a post now held by James White, will also be in the hands of the committee.

The committee was also empowered to decide the matter over national committee chairman, who were raised in two states, Wisconsin and Georgia. Challenges over the selection of committee members in these two states were raised on the convention floor at the last session. The convention, tabling conflicting motions of the contending factions, referred the controversies to the national committee.

**Up to Special Committee**

The committee in turn put the matter up to its special committee, which will sit on the contests in Washington and hear the cases of the disputants.

The Wisconsin controversy is between the Wisconsin Progressives, who hold a 19-to-7 majority of the State's delegation and the "Regulars."

The Progressives in the delegation caucus selected Herman L. Ekern, former State Attorney-General, as the national committee member, and Mrs. Elizabeth McCormack, as his second. The Regulars offered a resolution which pledged the Wisconsin delegation to the support of the Republican presidential ticket and its platform.

The Progressives, exercising their majority, tabled the resolution. The Regulars then brought their complaint to the National Convention and challenged the Progressives' delegates' right to sit in the convention as Republican delegates.

The convention Credentials Committee threw out this protest and the Progressives voted for George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, for President and Mr. Ekern for Vice-President. The Regulars voted for Mr. Hoover.

**Challenged by Regulars**  
When the convention took up the work of ratifying the national platform, the Regulars again challenged the Progressives. Party leaders maneuvered the contest over the National Committee.

Mr. Ekern and Mrs. McCormack were chosen by the Progressives to replace George Vils and Mrs. Thomas, who succeeded in capturing these offices last year at a meeting of the State Republican Committee.

The Regulars are raising their issue strictly on the argument that the La Folletteites are not Republicans, and point to the fact that the Progressives refused to pledge their support of the party nominees and platform as evidence to sustain their contention. They also produced the platforms on which the Progressives have conducted their state campaigns in recent years in which they assailed the Administration and its conduct of foreign and domestic affairs.

**Ran as Republicans**  
The Progressives' reply is that they ran as Republicans on the official Republican ticket and were given a majority by a vote of the people of the state. So far the party has upheld its position, and the Progressives were able to cast their votes for their candidate, Mr. Norris, and their leader, Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, was allowed to take the floor of the convention and present the Progressives' minority platform.

The Georgia contest is between whites and Negroes. The authority of Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Negro, who was national committeeman

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until the new national committee was organized, was challenged by Roscoe Pickett, white, chairman of the State Republican Committee.

Pickett, chairman of the National Committee, is James W. Good, Mr. Hoover's campaign manager of his nomination race; Roy O. West, former secretary of the National Committee, and Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who was also active in the inner circles of the Hoover candidacy. George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, permanent chairman of the convention, was under discussion.

**Good Is Favored**  
Whoever will be chosen will be selected with the approval and upon the advice of Mr. Hoover. It is understood that Mr. Good, a former member of Congress, can have the post if he desires it. He left a lucrative legal practice in Chicago to take command of the Hoover campaign.

Hoover leaders discussing the preliminary phases of the coming campaign, declared that Mr. Hoover had expressed the intention of organizing a "board of strategy," consisting of a score or more men and women from all sections of the country, who, functioning under a general chairman, will manage his candidacy.

All these matters will be deliberated and acted upon when the committee meets with Mr. Hoover in Washington next week. So that the committee would have full power to act, it was authorized to name the executive committee of the National Committee. This executive committee, consisting of committee officers and a few other leaders, is the high command of the party.

Notification plans will also be considered at the Washington meeting. Plans now contemplated call for Mr. Hoover being officially notified of his nomination in his California home in Palo Alto.

**Senator Norris Dissatisfied With Platform and Nominees**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dissatisfied with the Republican platform and the party nominee, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, declared the action of the Republican Convention at Kansas City "will be a sad disappointment to every patriotic citizen in the United States."

A "direct slap" had been given the farmers at Kansas City, he said, at the same time depriving silence on the activities of the power interests.

By the investigation of the naval oil leases, and silence as to Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, and the "lame duck" constitutional amendment.

**Praise From Teacher**  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Among hundreds of congratulatory messages speeding their way to Senator Curtis, Republican nominee for Vice-President, is a letter from one of his oldest and most loyal friends, Miss Eunice A. Lyman, who was his high school teacher in Topeka, Kan., and has kept in touch with him ever since.

Miss Lyman, many years a resident of Fall River and a teacher there, lives now in Kensington, Conn. When she was in Topeka, her nomination reached her, she lost no time in writing a letter of congratulation.

When Miss Lyman lauded Mr. Curtis four years ago upon his succession to Henry Cabot Lodge as leader of the United States Senate, and the newspaper account reached him, he exclaimed warmly, "Miss Lyman was the best teacher I had in Kansas. She was more than a teacher. She knew how to inspire and encourage as well as to teach."

**NEW YORK-AUSTRALIA AIR LINK**  
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NEW YORK—New York has been linked to Australia by short-wave radio beam service, according to an announcement. The New York service connects with the new Montreal to Melbourne short-wave beam just opened. Rates for service between New York and Australia will be 10 per cent less than existing tariff between these two points, officials said.

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## Curtis Gets Second Place on First Ballot by 1052 to 34

Ekern Polls 19 Votes, Dawes 12 and MacNider Two as G. O. P. Convention Comes to Close

**By a Staff Correspondent**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The West, predominantly agricultural, controlling through the Republican majority in Congress the great committees of the United States Senate and in a powerful position in the House of Representatives, attained even greater potential influence in the affairs of the Nation by the action of the Republican convention in its selection of its presidential and vice-presidential candidates—Herbert Hoover of California and Charles Curtis of Kansas. Not only are these two men of western agricultural extraction, Mr. Hoover from a farm home in Iowa and Mr. Curtis from the plains of Kansas, but it was to a great extent the counsel, the authority and influence of western party leaders that effected their choice.

This was particularly true of Senator Curtis's nomination. It was authorized to name the executive committee of the National Committee. This executive committee, consisting of committee officers and a few other leaders, is the high command of the party.

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Ohio was selected as chairman of the committee to formally notify Senator Curtis of his vice-presidential nomination.

On each delegation will be a representative for every state and territory. The dates for the notification ceremonies will be determined later.

**Curtis to See Hoover Soon and Prepare for Campaign**

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Plans for an early conference with Herbert Hoover and the Republican National Committee were made by Senator Curtis immediately after he had been elected as the party's nominee for Vice-President.

"I greatly appreciate the high honor which has been conferred upon me. I came to Kansas City hoping to receive the nomination for the Presidency. My friends made a gallant fight for me and remained loyal until the last, and I cannot find words sufficient to express my gratitude to them."

"When the result was announced, I gladly bowed to the will of the majority and was ready to begin work for the success of the nominee, Secretary Hoover."

**Thanks Delegates**  
"I was not a candidate for Vice-President, and did not seek the nomination, but it is gratifying, indeed, to have been nominated by this great convention, and I am thankful to the delegates for their expression of confidence in me."

"In 1924 I was pleased indeed to be able to bring the majority leadership of the United States Senate to the Central West, and had hoped to bring the nominee of our party for the Presidency to our section of this great country, but, falling in that, I am happy to have the convention give the nomination for the Vice-Presidency to my native State—Kansas."

**To Talk With Hoover Soon**  
"I believe in settling all our party disagreements in our party convention, and when the delegates have expressed their will, I feel it a duty to join with others and do everything possible for the success of our ticket."

"I am, indeed, thankful for the great honor conferred upon me, and shall have a talk with Secretary Hoover and members of the National Committee at the first opportunity and help to formulate a plan for the great campaign which is before us."

"I feel certain that with the splendid record of the Republican Administration under the wise leadership of President Coolidge and with such an able and experienced man as Secretary Hoover at the head of our ticket, our party will be successful in November."

**Moses and Fess Chosen to Notify Party Nominees**

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Before final adjournment the Republican National Convention named Senator Moses of New Hampshire as head of the official committee which will notify Herbert Hoover of his nomination for President. Senator Fess of

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**YALE**  
The Place to Buy  
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A Yale User Remains a Yale User—Quality Pays

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If you have jewels which are no longer serviceable why not turn them into cash? Bring them to us for appraisal. Jewelry, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, articles of gold, silver and platinum accepted.  
William A. Thompson Co.  
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100-Mile Round Trip Sail  
STEAMSHIP  
Dorothy Bradford  
Two hours at the tip of CAPE COD, where the Pilgrims first landed.  
Leaves Long Wharf, Foot State St., 9:30 A. M.  
Sundays, Holidays, 10:00 D. S. Time  
State Rooms—Music—Refreshments  
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MODERN APARTMENTS FOR SALE  
CO-OPERATIVELY AND FOR RENT  
Four Buildings, three suites in each.  
Light and air on four sides.  
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## Pickford Pen Busy on Book; Fairbanks Glad to Get Home

Motion Picture Stars Back From Europe—Bring Many Pictures and Prints

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks have just returned here on the Roma, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana Line from Genoa and Naples. They arrived in New York so quietly that not even the ship news reporters had any knowledge that they were on their way home until their ship reached Quarantine. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have been in Europe for two months.

Accompanying them here was Lawrence Irving, English painter, grandson of Sir Henry Irving, who will act as expert regarding scenery at the Fairbanks Studio in Hollywood during the filming of the next Fairbanks picture.

Mr. Fairbanks announced that he had also arranged for Maurice Le Lorr, French expert on seventeenth century history, to come to the United States and help in the production of a forthcoming Fairbanks picture.

Mr. Fairbanks reported he was busy completing arrangements for motion pictures, while Mary Pickford was "hard at work" writing her book. They visited England, France, Switzerland and Italy. Meanwhile they were in telephone communication.

**FOR SUMMER A New Featherweight CHARIS**

CHARIS gives as much support as well as slender women every figure, even the stoutest. A featherweight, one-piece garment that is quickly adjusted and so comfortable that the wearer is not conscious she has it on.

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LYNN—Security Trust Bldg.  
Room 509  
Tel. Brokers 5009  
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Granite 1669  
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Next Interest Day July 10  
When you receive an increase in pay, you can make its benefits last by depositing it in a savings account.  
Start a Savings Account Now  
Deposits Over \$24,600.00  
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Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

**Reading White**  
Correct Four-in-Hand Tie for Ushers, \$1.75 each.  
Mail Orders Filled  
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111 Summer Street and 93 Mass. Avenue, Boston  
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F who tennis, golf, motor or travel—we have correct Sports Clothes of more than usual interest. Our moderate prices are as well known as our authentic styling.  
BOSTON TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**  
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tion with Hollywood three times a week, running things at the studio from Genoa and Naples.

The motion picture industry in Europe generally, and in England and France in particular, is "picking up rapidly," Mr. Fairbanks declared. Asked if he welcomed European competition, he said:

"I certainly do. You can't make that statement too strong. The American motion picture studios will do all they can to help and encourage the producers in Europe, because this competition will be the one best thing that can come about for the entire industry."

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were "traveling light," Mr. Fairbanks announced, but the customs examiners found themselves confronted by 32 trunks. Twenty of these were passed on the piers, but 12 which contained paintings and etchings collected by Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks during their stay in Europe were sent to the appraiser's stores for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks will stay in New York a week and then go on to Hollywood.

**NEW \$10,000,000 STORE TO DISPLACE MANSIONS**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A \$10,000,000 department store will replace the five marble buildings at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, which some years ago were homes of prominent New York residents.

The property, until a few years ago was a part of the Waldorf Astor estate. The plot is valued at about \$5,000,000. Demolition of the present houses will start in about two weeks, it was said.

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## HARMONY RULES AS DELEGATES TREK HOMEWARD

Sessions Rolled Smoothly to Close—Loud Praise to Kansas City

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.** KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The last session of the Republican convention went off without other incidents than the orderly progress of a well-prepared program. From the first day the progress of the plans of the Hoover managers has been particularly unimpeded. There were rumors of collapse, threats of revolt, dark hints of successful cabals for the stopping of Herbert Hoover. But the facts made the rumors ridiculous and veteran politicians looking back recognize the fact that this outcome was inevitable when the convention met. And the adjournment witnessed a surprisingly small number of malcontents.

The delegates, press correspondents and other visitors to this convention will disperse with the kindest feeling for Kansas City. Its climate was lauded in advance. Those who stopped on the way to buy Palm Beach suits found them in total loss. Even California delegates have been heard to express approval of the bracing atmosphere which has greeted them.

**Hospitality Unrivaled**  
The convention hall, though not of the largest, has been adequate, reasonably cool and of excellent acoustical qualities. Everything needed for the conduct of business, hotels, important business blocks, clubs and

telegraph offices, are within a few minutes' walk of the convention hall. The police have been courteous and helpful, and the city's arrangements for hospitality have been unrivaled.

Those leaders who hold that relaxation contributes to ultimate efficiency will testify that Kansas City's 17 golf links include some of the finest courses in the country.

The drives about the city, and particularly the amazingly beautiful residence sections, have attracted guests and won plaudits from every section. The newspapers have been impartial, interesting and helpful.

The hotels are numerous and their charges have not soared skyward as is usually the case in convention cities.

Accordingly a highly satisfied army of visitors departs sounding the praises of Kansas City. Moreover, they are loud in plaudits of the manner in which the convention has been handled by its permanent chairman, Senator George H. Moses. Already known as the Senate's ablest presiding officer, Chairman Moses has forced the business of this convention as to justify compliments of gratified delegates.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Moral Qualities First**

The rather unusual character of this convention was emphasized by the reading of a long telegram from Secretary Hoover in answer to Chairman Moses' telegram of congratulations. In his response the Secretary laid stress upon the moral and spiritual problems which confront our Nation and pledged his administration to the earnest consideration and solution. More than 1 have before witnessed, the leading men of this convention have recognized that there are forces other than merely political and economic which must be considered if the destiny of the Nation is to be successfully wrought out.

The platform in its expressions concerning international peace, the wider distribution of the fruits of America and the enforcement of law raises questions in which the moral consideration is supreme.

## See How Pleased Hoover's Grandchildren Are



MR. AND MRS. HERBERT HOOVER JR. AND CHILDREN  
Mrs. Hoover is holding Peggy Ann, and Secretary's son Herbert Hoover 3d.

offered the opportunity of voting for one of their own blood.

Mr. Curtis' courage showed early. At the age of 8 while he was attending an Indian mission, the Cheyennes attacked the Kaws and during the thick of the battle young Curtis slipped through the lines of the Cheyennes, ran and walked alone 40 miles to Topeka to call the United States troops.

**Grandmother Chief's Daughter**

Mr. Curtis' Indian grandmother, the daughter of White Plume, was granddaughter of Pawhuska, chief of the Osages. As a young Indian maiden, she married a Frenchman, Louis Ganville, who came up from New Orleans to trade with the Indians. A daughter was born of this union and later the mother married a French-Canadian trader, Poppin, who represented the Hudson Bay Company. The daughter grew to womanhood and married William Curtis, whose American ancestry dated back to 1621. From this union Charles Curtis was born.

Senator Curtis married Annie E. Baird, daughter of John M. Baird, of Topeka, November 27, 1884. She passed on in June, 1924. They had three children.

**Daughter Seconded Nomination**

The Senator's daughter, Mrs. Leona Curtis Knight, delegate from Rhode Island, who seconded her father's nomination, and his sister, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, of Washington, D. C., arrived during the reception to him in Topeka, Kan., and cheered with the crowd when Senator Curtis was introduced. Another daughter, Mrs. C. P. George, wife of an army officer at Fort Sill, Okla., also expressed her pleasure over her father's success.

His son, Harry, is a lawyer in Chicago.

From the camp of the Kaws at Kaw City, Okla., comes word that while the tribesmen masked their joy with habitual stoicism when news of the nomination of Charles Curtis was received, plans for a festival were started, and, it is said, elders felt only such dancing and feasting as followed victories of early western days would suffice.

Ask almost any Indian of the Southwest how he is pleased with the Republican nomination for Vice-President and, in the language of old Chief White Plume, his answer undoubtedly would be:

"Ugh! Ugh!"

## NEW ALTITUDE RECORD BY LOADED SEAPLANE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**

PHILADELPHIA—A new altitude record for seaplanes carrying a load of 2000 kilograms (approximately 4400 pounds) has just been established here by Lieut. Arthur Gavin, U. S. N., in a navy seaplane.

He reached a height of approximately 12,000 feet, which is nearly 4500 feet above the previous record established in France last year. The exact height which Lieutenant Gavin attained will not be known until his barograph is calibrated.

The altitude flight was made in a seaplane similar to the PN-12 in which Lieutenant Gavin and Lieut. Zeus Soucek recently established a new endurance record for seaplanes. The altitude flight was made in an hour and 15 minutes.

## Son and Wife Visit Hoovers

Herbert Jr., Instructor at Harvard, Lives Near Concord, Mass.

Herbert Hoover Jr., son of the Republican candidate for President, and instructor at the Harvard School of Business Administration, will return with his wife to their summer home in Concord, Mass., early next week, from a short visit in Washington.

A daughter was born of this union and later the mother married a French-Canadian trader, Poppin, who represented the Hudson Bay Company. The daughter grew to womanhood and married William Curtis, whose American ancestry dated back to 1621. From this union Charles Curtis was born.

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by lining the streets and cheering as he swept by bowing, smiling, and doffing his hat to the throngs. There were booming guns, ship and factory whistles, the blare of bands, and the crescendo of crowd enthusiasm then, but now all is peace.

Superior longs to get acquainted with Mrs. Coolidge. She appeared only at the station here where the President detained, riding on to the new station at Waukegan before she entered an automobile for the ride into the Pierce estate.

## DOLLARS TO SPEND MILLION ON RADIO

Ship Line to Establish Stations for World Service

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.**

NEW YORK—Coincident with the expanding of its steamship services to include a radio auxiliary which will permit the sending of messages at least half way around the world, the Dollar Line has just announced its purpose to spend \$1,000,000 within the next six months in constructing radiocasting and receiving stations for a communication service.

A novel feature will be the combination of mail and radio. The Dollar Line vessels, both those in the round-the-world and the trans-Pacific lines, will be equipped with receiving and automatic sending apparatus and plans are being worked out which will permit passengers on board or business men at ports of call to send their messages by radio to China, for instance, from whence the steamship company will forward them by mail to destination.

Paster time for the delivery of the letters will thus be accomplished, but the rates will be substantially less than would be the case if the transaction were handled all the way by radio and wire.

**Modest and Shy Man**

Ever since Mr. Hoover came to the capital some eight years ago, he has been known as a modest and somewhat shy man. What he thinks of the new position is not known. He appeared to be surprised by the first greetings, which made his ride to work a public reception. When he left his car he seemed to brace himself as for an ordeal. Old-timers remark that he will be used to it before the campaign is over.

Mrs. Hoover shares in the general interest. A list of 28 special writers

## Hoover's Right to Privacy Gone; Gets Taste of Nominee's Life

Ride to Office in Commerce Building Is Now Continuous Reception With All Washington Joining In

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.**

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover has learned that the life of a candidate is hard.

Already the last vestiges of privacy have departed from his regular round. Photographers with tripods camp outside the offices on the seventh floor of the Department of Commerce Building, and they are there to stay. Groups of neighbors gather in front of Mr. Hoover's home as he

departs for work early in the morning, and applaud the official car as it starts off. As he drives through the streets, the big machine with the official badge is easily recognized, and Mr. Hoover is applauded.

Washington all along has favored the Hoover nomination. Then on arrival at the Commerce Building, clerks lean out from windows and cheer heartily.

Mr. Hoover left his office only once during the final day of the convention, until he went home at 6 p. m. Then he went to the roof at the request of motion picture photographers to receive a group of about 40 of his division and bureau chiefs. They flew by as he stood under the hot sun. No speeches were made. Mr. Hoover gave a handclasp and smile to each.

Mr. Hoover's home and his office in the Commerce Department are the only places left where eager supporters cannot reach him. Both places are now being inundated with congratulatory letters and cables, and a procession of telegraph boys raps at the door all day long.

Perhaps Mr. Hoover reads with envy of the carefree fishing trip on which Mr. Coolidge has embarked.

Mr. Hoover's right to privacy is gone; he has had a foretaste of the life of a candidate.

## Curtis Was Started on Career by His Indian Grandmother

Julie Poppin Sent Him Away From Kaw Village With Warning Against Adopting Life of "Blanket Indian," and He Worked His Way Through School

When Charles Curtis of Kansas stepped out on the platform the other day in Kansas City to thank the exuberant delegates to the Republican National Convention for nominating him as Vice-President of the United States, it is possible that, out from the cherished recesses of memory, there stepped another figure to stand at his side and add her approbation to that of the cheering multitude.

That would have been Julie Poppin.

Sparkling black eyes in a dark olive face; straight back, down which hung two braids of jet black hair tipped at the ends with woven porcupine quills; beaded moccasins—that would have been Julie Poppin, the Kaw squaw, daughter of Chief White Plume and grandmother of Charles Curtis.

And if ever woman may be justified in using that hackneyed phrase: "I told you so," Julie Poppin would have been that woman, for it was Julie Poppin, when Charles Curtis was but a lad accompanying his ancestral tribe on one of its interminable marches, who crawled to his tepee one night and in guttural whispers pointed out to the boy the futility of the career of a blanket Indian and the ambitious heritage of the white man.

**Sent From Indian Camp**

"Go back to your own, Charlie," she whispered. "There's nothing for you here in the plains. In the white man's cities there are schools, colleges, fame."

That would have been Julie Poppin's words before she took the boy's hand and led him to the edge of the encampment where the horses were picketed.

Charles Curtis mounted. For a moment the two paused before parting; then he wheeled the pony and was gone, and Julie Poppin, watching him merge into the darkness, turned proudly to her tepee.

It is probable that Charles Curtis will never be faced with a decision more important to his material progress than he faced that night—the choice between the life of a blanket Indian or an educated white man—and it is not like Charles Curtis to forget the one who helped him make that decision.

Undoubtedly Julie Poppin was at his side the other afternoon in Kansas City.

**Born on Reservation**

That is how the boy, who was born Jan. 25, 1880, on the Kaw Indian reservation in Kansas, whose ancestry, a fourth Indian, goes back to the Kaw chief, White Plume, and to French and Canadian traders, turned up in Topeka, Kan., and entered his name in the public school.

He had few funds, and to supplement that little he became a hack driver on the streets of Topeka. From night hacking and public schooling he graduated into newspaper work, and for a time, something like 48 years ago, he was a reporter on the North Topeka Times. His graduation essay, however, had attracted the favorable attention of A. H. Case, a Topeka lawyer, and not long after Charles Curtis began the study of law in Mr. Case's office. In his twenty-first year he passed the bar examination and later he became Mr. Case's partner.

When, still under 25, he became prosecuting attorney for Shawnee County, Curtis found a condition wherein, with saloons banned on the statute books, nearly 100 saloons in Topeka were running wide open in defiance of the law. He acted quickly. Within 30 days every saloon under his jurisdiction had been closed and were kept closed during the four years of his term. In that time he never lost a prohibition case, and it is declared that he was the first official in Kansas to enforce the dry law.

**Ability Recognized**

His ability soon was recognized beyond his home town and he was chosen to run for the House of Representatives in 1889, but was defeated. He came back two years later, was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and each succeeding Congress to the Sixtieth, but before he could take his seat in the Sixtieth Congress, he had been called higher and took a seat in the Senate in 1907 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Joseph E. Burton.

In 1912, he tasted defeat again, this time at the hands of Senator J. L. Burdick, a populist candidate. He met him again, however, in 1914, in the first direct primary held in Kansas and was victorious.

His ability as a parliamentarian and diagnostician of legislative situations brought him to the attention of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, then the majority leader of the Senate.

**Seldom Made Speeches**

Mr. Curtis was the sort of man who seldom made speeches, but who had mastered the rules of the two Houses and had the happy faculty of retaining friendships from all of the opposing groups. It was not long before he was made Republican whip and assistant to Senator Lodge.

Later, after Senator Lodge's passing, Mr. Curtis was elevated to the leadership with virtually no opposition.

Perhaps it may be called a coincidence that among the first presidential years when Indians have been given the franchise they are also

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## 'PILGRIMS' TAKE HOME MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

Visit of Congregationalists Gives Impetus to Move for Outlawing of War

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The 1200 British "Pilgrims" who journeyed to the United States for the sole purpose of strengthening the ties of friendship between the English-speaking peoples of the two countries turned their faces homeward after hearing their good-will mission commended by President Coolidge and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches, at a farewell banquet at the Astor.

President Coolidge, in his message to the visiting Congregationalists said: "Religion has been at the basis of all enduring achievements everywhere. I feel that its dominant note today is the bringing about of a closer religious fellowship among the nations, and a clearer apprehension of what makes for a happier, richer life among all peoples—a desire to make the world a better place to live in. I am confident that this pilgrimage of our fellow churchmen across the seas will be an expression of permanent value in strengthening the ties already existing between Great Britain and America."

Allegiance to Common Cause  
Pledging their united allegiance to the cause of permanent peace the "Pilgrims" joined with their American hosts in applauding Dr. Cadman when he said: "The common interests of the nations we represent are best served by the proposal of Secretary Kellogg for the renunciation and outlawing of war. We are glad to observe the hearty support given by His Britannic Majesty's Government for this epoch-making overture."

Your visit has strengthened the bond which unites the English-speaking people of the nations for the higher aims of our common civilization," continued Dr. Cadman. "It has also greatly advanced that good understanding between the English-speaking states which is absolutely essential to the peace and welfare of mankind."

Clearing World of Injustice  
Speaking on behalf of the British Congregationalists, the Rev. Dr. Sidney M. Berry of London, expressed the hope that the United States, England, and other countries might bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations now under way to banish war from the world, and to lay the foundations for a progressive, constructive and positive peace.

Turning then to the need of engaging in a twentieth century pilgrimage for the higher aims of our common civilization, Dr. Berry said: "To clear the world of injustice and misery and fear are tasks as divine in their purpose, as fruitful in their promise, as any that our fathers achieved in their day."

Other speakers representing the visiting envoys of international good will included the Rev. Albert Sleep of London and the Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones of Bournemouth. "The success of the movement to outlaw war," said Dr. Sleep, "depends upon our power to remove, each of us from our own hearts, suspicion, fear and the vice of attributing unworthy motives to each other. Profiting by our common heritage let us seek to know each other better, confident that better knowledge will help us to go forward hand in hand, eager to undertake one another in works of human worth."

Banishment of Conflict  
Just before they lifted anchor each of the British visitors received a copy of the farewell message prepared for the occasion by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches. "As you return to your native land," this greeting said, "kindly convey to our Christian brethren across the sea our cordial greetings of good will. It is our earnest hope that the great bodies of Christians in your land and ours may become better acquainted and may join increasingly in many common tasks in the interest of the cause of our sacred heritage."

"Especially do we desire that our two peoples may work together the most effective advocacy of those ideals, principles, and practices in the relations of nations that will set our two countries determinedly against war and make them joint leaders in the program to outlaw and forever banish war from the world as a means of advancing the private interests of any nation."

## France Backs Ocean Flight for First Time

(Continued from Page 1)  
expeditions had started. The French are very keen to be the first to link their country to the United States by air, flying in a westerly direction.

## French Mission Foresees Rapid Gain in Aviation

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The French Air Mission which has been making a survey of commercial aviation and the air-mail service in the United States has just completed its work and left New York for home on board the steamship France, of the French Line.

Members of the mission declared that the United States was just entering a period of rapid aeronautical advancement and that within a year its progress in this direction would give a very great impetus to flying in all the principal countries of the world. The mission's survey here took it from the Atlantic to the Pacific by airplane.

Route Via French Africa  
Two outstanding developments in commercial aviation may be expected within a few months, perhaps within a few months, Gen. Paul Bouchelle, head of the mission, told a Monitor reporter. These will be the development of passenger and freight air routes in the United States and an air mail route linking Europe and the United States.

Proposals have been made to es-

## Jugoslavians Give Titulescu Great Welcome

Much Importance Ascribed to Rumanian Foreign Minister's Visit to Belgrade

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BELGRADE—The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Nicolas Titulescu, who has arrived here, was received cordially by the King, Government and public of Yugoslavia. Politicians ascribe special importance to the visit as making for the strengthening of the Yugoslav-Rumanian relations on the eve of the meeting of the Little Entente at Bucharest on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Vojislav Markovich and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to prove to the world their solidarity and the identity of their views as regards the Balkan Peoples. In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Yugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the Rumanian position in the conference of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

## G. O. P. Jottings

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—When Senator Curtis came into the convention hall after he had been nominated, a score of hands were stretched out to greet him as he mounted to the platform.

The Vice-President nominee is a genial person and his smile was broad and comprehensive. A girl in blue, Miss Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, came forward with a great sheet of roses. The roses were presented to Senator Curtis because of the gratitude the members of the Woman's Party bear him for having introduced the equal rights bill in the Senate.

As the candidate was leaving for Topeka just as soon as he could have his picture taken, the roses were handed by his sister, Mrs. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., who took them to her hotel.

It is seldom that a daughter has the privilege of seconding the nomination of her father. This pleasant duty fell to Miss Leonard Curtis, of Rhode Island, who, on behalf of the delegation, seconded the nomination of her father, Charles Curtis, for Vice-President. A slight young woman, with a blue dress, a white collar and a large red hat, she stood before the microphone, speaking very distinctly and her words carried to the farthest parts of the hall, evoking a mighty cheer.

Someone said this was the first time that a daughter had performed such a pleasant duty for a father, but one who had been at many conventions shook his head and said this was not the first time. Mrs. Bryan Owens may have seconded the nomination of her father, William Jennings Bryan, but, at any rate, the occasions are rare.

Among the delegates to the convention is Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine, who eight years ago had the privilege of seconding Hoover's nomination for the Presidency and who is still for Hoover.

Mrs. James W. Morrison, Chicago, active in the League of Women Voters, also spoke for Hoover at the convention that year, which was held in Chicago.

Mrs. Morrison made observations about the changes in these eight years, first, that conventions are more tolerant.

They let the younger La Follette speak out and applauded him, whereas they booed his father, she pointed out. "The majority was no more in sympathy with the son's cause than it was with that of the elder La Follette, but it was more polite, perhaps, also more sure of its position."

Another thing, Mrs. Morrison claims that the League of Women Voters has served as a great training school for women in politics, and that if the women show a more intelligent interest today it is because the majority of the active committee-men are members of the league.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hart occupies a place somewhat different from that of the other women at the convention. She is a woman of gentle, quiet manners, the kind that the average man would say was out of place in politics. She dispensed hospitality when her husband was an active political figure, but at that time had no further acquaintance with politics.

Mr. Hart was a wealthy man, with a large business in hand. After he had passed on she went on with the

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## Bankers Honor Him

Will Make Home a Happier Household, He Says—Baltimore Man New President

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BALTIMORE—The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which has elected Austin McLanahan of Baltimore, Md., as president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the close of its convention here.

In addition to being president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, which is the third oldest mutual savings bank in the United States and the largest of its type in the South, Mr. McLanahan is a member of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons and is known as an authority on investments, particularly public utility securities.

Milton W. Harrison of New York was chosen honorary vice-president of the association, while other officers include Robert L. Hoguel, New York, vice-president, and John W. Sandstedt, New York, executive secretary.

Adoption of a financial plan for home management, as consistent and practical as the financial plan on which any successful business is run, will make for a happier American home, J. W. McDowell, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York City, said. Proper management of average income would give families many things, they do not now have, he asserted, and added that a certain amount of discussion of family finances in the presence of children develops in them a useful appreciation of the value of money.

## Banker Advocates Home Budget Plan

Will Make Home a Happier Household, He Says—Baltimore Man New President

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The strong establishment of mutual savings banking in the South, whereas its largest development has taken place in New York and Massachusetts, was recognized in the election of Austin McLanahan of Baltimore, Md., as president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the close of its convention here.

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Milton W. Harrison of New York was chosen honorary vice-president of the association, while other officers include Robert L. Hoguel, New York, vice-president, and John W. Sandstedt, New York, executive secretary.

While the women have been trying to find out just what they got out of the convention just closed, the men who framed the platform have been trying to explain just how much they meant to do for the country. Senator Smoot assured Mrs. Anne Rotter of Milwaukee, member of the Woman's Party delegation, that the declaration of the platform that the Republican Party accepts wholeheartedly, equality of the part of women means "equality in everything." Senator Smoot said this was not his personal interpretation, but the intention of the Resolutions Committee in recommending the plan.

Senator Smoot took occasion to add that he has been in favor of the equality of women all his life.

Mrs. Rotter then told Senator Smoot that on the basis of this declaration for equality in the national platform, women would expect the Republican Party to put its power behind the equal rights amendment now before Congress which will put women on an equal plane with men in the laws.

Active in the Hoover headquarters and convention hall was "Chris" Herter, former secretary to Herbert Hoover and now editor of The Independent. Like all the men who have been closely associated with Mr. Hoover, he is personally devoted to him, the attachment being strengthened by the fact that he is a fellow Californian.

Oswald Villard, another magazine man, editor of The Nation, spent much of his time in the press section. Will Lewis was to be seen most of the time at Hoover headquarters, or with Hoover workers.

One of the departing visitors with gifts and souvenirs for the children was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who displayed with pride a small, brightly-colored parasol for Paulina.

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## All Invitations to Join in War Ban Are Accepted

South Africa Seeks Reservations Honoring Obligations to League of Nations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—With the understanding that the Kellogg multilateral treaty shall not interfere with commitments under the League of Nations, the Union of South Africa has accepted the American invitation to participate in the negotiations to renounce war. It completes the list of 14 nations which have signified their willingness to enter such a compact.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Hertzog, and handed to Ray Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

General Hertzog states that the American invitation is "highly appreciated," and that his Government "will gladly" participate in the negotiations.

South Africa "takes it for granted," however, that the proposed treaty will not interfere with any nation's right of self-defense, and that when one signatory violates the treaty the others shall be released in respect to the violator.

South Africa also takes it for granted "that some provision will be made for rendering it quite clear" that the treaty shall not preclude obligations under the League of Nations.

This is the first British dominion that has asked for a definite reservation regarding its obligations under the League of Nations. Other dominions stated that they assumed the treaty would not interfere with the League, but asked for no provision in the treaty.

Mr. Kellogg is expected to make the next step toward a definite conclusion of a treaty, since favorable replies have now been received from India, Canada, Irish Free State, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Other nations formally participating in the negotiations are: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The other signatories of the Locarno treaties, are also participating informally.

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## All Invitations to Join in War Ban Are Accepted

South Africa Seeks Reservations Honoring Obligations to League of Nations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—With the understanding that the Kellogg multilateral treaty shall not interfere with commitments under the League of Nations, the Union of South Africa has accepted the American invitation to participate in the negotiations to renounce war. It completes the list of 14 nations which have signified their willingness to enter such a compact.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Hertzog, and handed to Ray Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

General Hertzog states that the American invitation is "highly appreciated," and that his Government "will gladly" participate in the negotiations.

South Africa "takes it for granted," however, that the proposed treaty will not interfere with any nation's right of self-defense, and that when one signatory violates the treaty the others shall be released in respect to the violator.

South Africa also takes it for granted "that some provision will be made for rendering it quite clear" that the treaty shall not preclude obligations under the League of Nations.

This is the first British dominion that has asked for a definite reservation regarding its obligations under the League of Nations. Other dominions stated that they assumed the treaty would not interfere with the League, but asked for no provision in the treaty.

Mr. Kellogg is expected to make the next step toward a definite conclusion of a treaty, since favorable replies have now been received from India, Canada, Irish Free State, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Other nations formally participating in the negotiations are: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The other signatories of the Locarno treaties, are also participating informally.

## Banker Advocates Home Budget Plan

Will Make Home a Happier Household, He Says—Baltimore Man New President

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BALTIMORE—The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which has elected Austin McLanahan of Baltimore, Md., as president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the close of its convention here.

In addition to being president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, which is the third oldest mutual savings bank in the United States and the largest of its type in the South, Mr. McLanahan is a member of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons and is known as an authority on investments, particularly public utility securities.

Milton W. Harrison of New York was chosen honorary vice-president of the association, while other officers include Robert L. Hoguel, New York, vice-president, and John W. Sandstedt, New York, executive secretary.

While the women have been trying to find out just what they got out of the convention just closed, the men who framed the platform have been trying to explain just how much they meant to do for the country. Senator Smoot assured Mrs. Anne Rotter of Milwaukee, member of the Woman's Party delegation, that the declaration of the platform that the Republican Party accepts wholeheartedly, equality of the part of women means "equality in everything." Senator Smoot said this was not his personal interpretation, but the intention of the Resolutions Committee in recommending the plan.

Senator Smoot took occasion to add that he has been in favor of the equality of women all his life.

Mrs. Rotter then told Senator Smoot that on the basis of this declaration for equality in the national platform, women would expect the Republican Party to put its power behind the equal rights amendment now before Congress which will put women on an equal plane with men in the laws.

Active in the Hoover headquarters and convention hall was "Chris" Herter, former secretary to Herbert Hoover and now editor of The Independent. Like all the men who have been closely associated with Mr. Hoover, he is personally devoted to him, the attachment being strengthened by the fact that he is a fellow Californian.

Oswald Villard, another magazine man, editor of The Nation, spent much of his time in the press section. Will Lewis was to be seen most of the time at Hoover headquarters, or with Hoover workers.

One of the departing visitors with gifts and souvenirs for the children was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who displayed with pride a small, brightly-colored parasol for Paulina.

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## Mexico Educating Peons of Country Sections by Radio

Programs are arranged and supervised by Secretary Maria Louise Ross, cultural director of the station.

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
According to Secretary Ross, it is expected that by October there will be at least 250 schools throughout the country able to tune in on this service.

These radio programs have proved very popular with the people. Throngs of the country folk, young and old, are always on hand during a broadcast, and officials of the department are convinced that radio has been a great educational and cultural boon in the rural districts especially.

Little if any headway has been made, however, in the extreme southern tier of Mexican states with these broadcasts because of bad atmospheric conditions.

The sets made by the department cost only 15 pesos (about \$3) each. They are made complete in the laboratory, with the exception of the loudspeakers, which are imported from the United States.

The funds for the sets are furnished by co-operative societies of teachers in the rural schools. The supplies, such as batteries, tubes and so forth, are provided by the department.

This service has been of great assistance to the teachers in the rural schools. It has made it possible for them to smooth out differences that have existed between themselves and the local authorities, and to adopt improved methods.

## Brewster Firm in His Support of Prohibition

Will Demonstrate Its Determination to Crush Out Illegal Traffic in Liquor in Accordance with the Eighteenth Amendment, the more quickly we shall have peace, and that it is the kindest policy to all the criminal elements of society to serve notice upon them that the Government of the United States cannot be defied.

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
shall demonstrate its determination to crush out illegal traffic in liquor in accordance with the Eighteenth Amendment, the more quickly we shall have peace, and that it is the kindest policy to all the criminal elements of society to serve notice upon them that the Government of the United States cannot be defied.

The consequences are in incalculable if there shall be any trifling with this problem that shall permit its greater growth.

"I believe that larger appropriations are well warranted for the administration of justice in some of our sister states."

**Would Outrache Violators**  
"Third. What is your own personal attitude toward prohibition?" "Answer—I am in the most cordial sympathy with the prohibition law in state and nation and will not countenance, as far as I am concerned, any trifling with this law, as it seems to me calculated to break down all respect for law."

"The development of a healthy public opinion that will mean social ostracism to those who defy this law is the surest way for our Nation rapidly to progress in the solution of one of the greatest problems with which it has thus far been faced."

**AUSTRO-SPANISH PACT OF ARBITRATION SIGNED**  
**MADRID**—The Spanish Minister to Vienna has signed a treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Spain and Austria, similar in nature to the several treaties already concluded between Spain and other countries. Gen. Primo de Rivera, on being notified that the signatures were duly affixed, telegraphed to the Chancellor, Ignace Seipel, an expression of the "sentiments of cordial friendship" animating the respective governments.

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Brides and Bridesmaids' Frocks

## Prisoners' Pay Bill Signed by Governor

The last contested step has been negotiated by the so-called "prisoners' pay bill" in Massachusetts, and the measure has become law.

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
Gov. Alvan T. Fernald signed the act only after a public hearing in which he heard the proposal assailed as "making prisons attractive boarding places" and defended as making prison labor more useful both to the prisoner and the State. It will go into effect in the State prison and two reformatories.

Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Corrections, and Mrs. Wenona Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, were sponsors of the measure, and declare it will aid in the relief of prisoners' families, supplanting local and state charities for that purpose, and will put efficiency into the prison industries. Compensation is to be paid only if the rate of profit in these industries is raised above its present level.

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## UNION OF STATE AND CHURCH IS IN THE BALANCE

Westminster Canon Sees This Condition as Result of Prayer Book Rejection

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—"The problems of the new Prayer Book are now subordinated to the greater question of the relation of the church to the secular power," Canon Donaldson of Westminster made this statement in outlining the controversy arising from Parliament's rejection of the Prayer Book measure. "By the Church Assembly Act," Canon Donaldson continues, "the state formally gave liberty to the church—subject only to the constitution. The Commons has taken back with one hand what it gave with the other. They have said in effect: 'Your doctrine of worship is subordinate to our will, i. e., the will of the state.' This is a claim which churchmen today cannot tolerate."

The Bishop of Guildford takes a similar line. "In a free country," he says, "the union of church and state is only possible on condition that the body politic give the body religious genuine freedom in all spiritual matters which deals above all with matters of doctrine and worship."

**End of Union Seen**  
The moment the political power assumes and enforces the right to control these essential spiritualities and says that the doctrine is erroneous and must be excluded from the church's statement of faith, or that the mode of worship is idolatrous and must be so declared, the union of church and state in a free country is potentially at an end. It may be some years before the change is legally consummated. The momentum of centuries does not come to a dead stop all at once. But the end is in sight and only a miracle can prevent it.

Viscount Wolmer urges the bishops to take the first step. "I think," he says, "the church must put the Prayer Book into force on its own authority. And I hope it will be the book of 1927 rather than the 1928 Prayer Book. The former is the greater majority in the Church Assembly. I hope the 1927 book will shortly be in use in every church throughout the country."

**Constitutional Step Proposed**  
The Church of England Newspaper expressing more moderate views, says: "An obvious constitutional way out of the impasse is to strive for an amendment enabling act so that the Church of England may have the same autonomy as the Established Church of Scotland."  
The bishops as a body, recognizing the gravity of the situation have postponed their meeting to discuss it formally until the week after next. In the meantime, Sir William Joynt-Hicks, whose efforts were largely responsible for the Prayer Book's rejection, has issued a further appeal for peace. "I should like," he says, "to support very strongly the message of the two archbishops. Let us now have, as they say, a little quietness, a little peace, abating angry and unkind words. The matter is too serious for personal controversy. Renewed attention is also being given to the possibility of bringing Nonconformists into line with the church."

Referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's impending retirement, the Morning Post says: "There are many who feel that the new archbishop should animate his policy with the spirit which has made possible the coming union next November of the Established Church of Scotland with the United Free Church. They look forward ultimately—and their opinion is of a great body of weight—to an ideal imperial church which has inspired the Scottish unions."

## TWO FLYING SCOTSMEN RACE BY RAIL AND AIR

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
EDINBURGH—The Flying Scotsman by rail and the Flying Scotsman by air from London to Edinburgh. Though no time test was involved the airplane actually beat the train about a quarter of an hour despite two stoppages en route, compared with none by the train. The competition was a friendly contest in the comparative comfort and pleasure of train and air travel.  
The air liner carried 21 passengers. The plane and train passengers breakfasted in the Savoy Hotel, London, and dined together at the North British Hotel here. They kept in touch with each other during the race by wireless. At the time the Air Marshal, Sir Vyell Vyvyan, referred to the great future for aviation and the probability of an air service between Edinburgh and London in the near future.

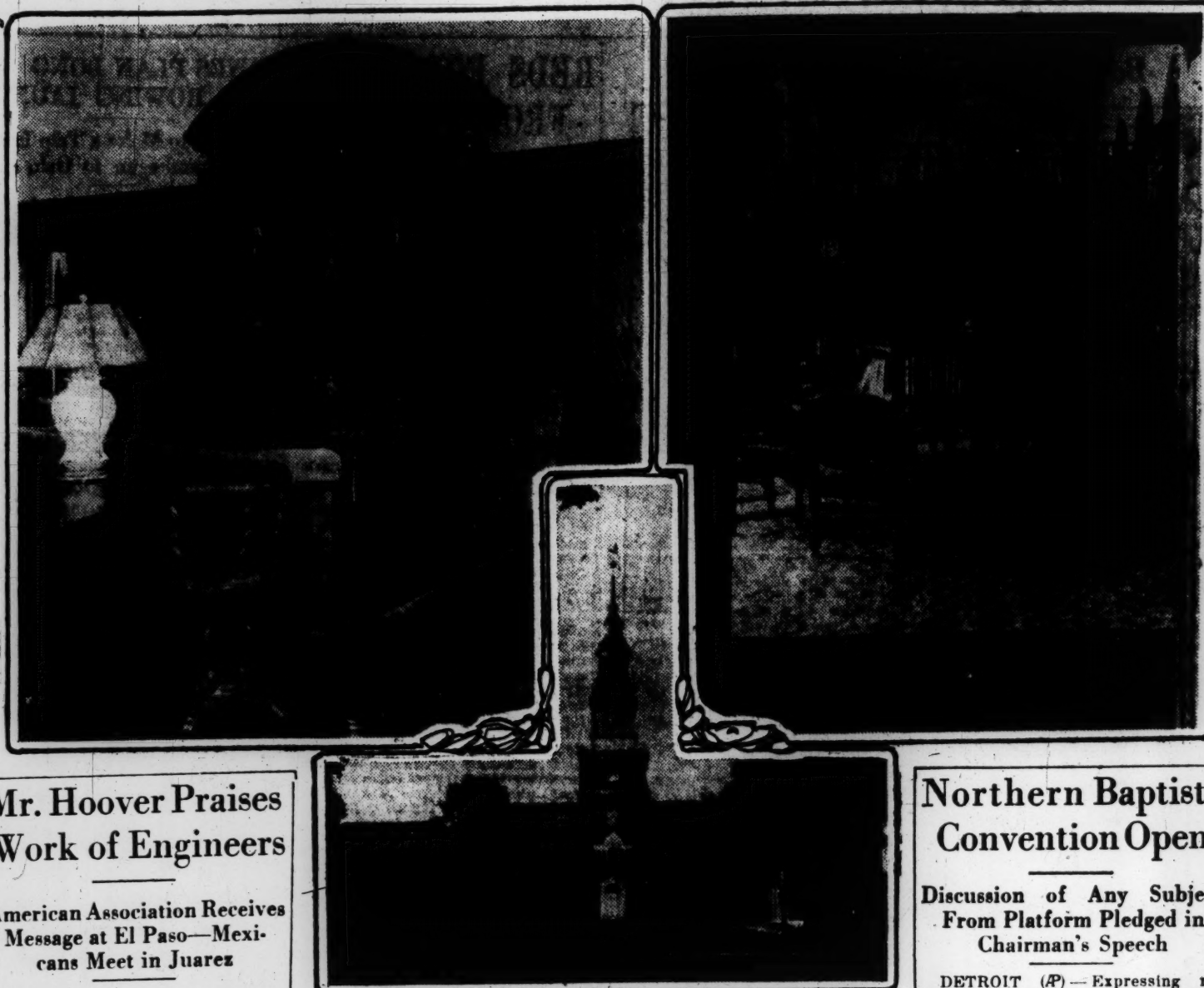
## EX-PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEMORY TO BE HONORED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
PRAGUE—The foundation stone of a monument of President Wilson was laid in Prague in the presence of a large gathering, including the American Minister, Louis Einstein, and representatives of all the state departments in the city of Prague and of the Czechoslovakian committee in America.  
The monument will be unveiled on July 4 by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson when many well-known American Czechs are expected to attend. Few modern statesmen were so esteemed here as Mr. Wilson, and when he passed on a great public gathering was held and took the decision thus to honor him.

## BILL CHANGES EASTER DATE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—A bill designed eventually to fix Easter upon the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April has received its third reading in the House of Commons unopposed. The measure is to take effect only when other nations come into line, when the Christian churches agree, and when both houses of Parliament approve an order-in-council announcing the introduction of the change.

## Quiet Pastures for Browsers and Workshops for Researchers



## Mr. Hoover Praises Work of Engineers

American Association Receives Message at El Paso—Mexicans Meet in Juarez

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EL PASO, Tex.—Engineers of Mexico and the United States in parallel conventions at Juarez, Mex., and El Paso testified to an increased sense of public usefulness and mutual understanding following a three-day session at which a feature of the American convention was a message from Herbert Hoover, who said:

"The increasing thought and energy which engineers are devoting to the public service is a striking development in recent years. It characterizes engineering work in private business as well as in public affairs."  
"The organized engineers have been pioneers in calling attention to the need of better utilization of our energies both mental and physical and of our natural resources."  
"Your work in elimination of waste in simplification and standardization and in stabilization to mention only a few of these co-operative efforts is broadening and strengthening the Nation. Industry, agriculture, labor and the consumer reap the benefits."  
"I congratulate the American Association of Engineers for your part in these efforts and for your work of advancing the standing of the engineers as a group."  
The American Association of Engineers conferred an honorary life membership on Leopoldo Vasquez, president of the National Association of Mexican Engineers, an honorary member, during the convention.  
Wallace R. Harris of Milwaukee, Wis., was installed as president. The American Association of Engineers is expected to hold its fifteenth annual convention in Mexico City. The Mexican Government has extended an invitation, which was unanimously accepted by the convention.

## SWEDEN EVINCES ITS LOYALTY TO THE KING

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
STOCKHOLM—Unusually splendid scenes marked the celebration of King Gustav's birthday owing to the fact that the date almost coincides with the twentieth anniversary of his ascending the throne. Sweden's loyalty to the monarch is taking the form of a public subscription which the King has specially requested shall be for the benefit of the Swedish people as a whole.  
On Sunday he will attend a religious service in the open air on the Ladugårdsdamm parade ground when the troops march past at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Austrian-Sweden Bank committee has arranged a special Te Deum at the same day as a mark of gratitude for the help given by Sweden to Austrian children during the war.

## WEST AFRICAN CHIEF ON VISIT TO ENGLAND

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Sir Nana Orfori Atta, the first West African potentate to receive the order of "Knight of the British Empire," has arrived in London. He is paramount chief of the Akyem Abakwa tribe of the Gold Coast and a member of the Legislative Council. He speaks good English.  
Interviewed last night he explained that he has come to England to receive the insignia of the order and hopes to remain about two months visiting industrial and other centers of interest. According to the Daily News, when he landed at Plymouth he was preceded by a staff bearer carrying the wand of office, which is surmounted by gold models of a lion and a man. There was also a bearer of the King's multicolored umbrellas and scepter of state, consisting of a drawn sword with jeweled hilt.

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BAKER MEMORIAL LIBRARY AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
Upper Left—Mantel in the Treasury Room. This Room is the Gift of the Class of 1879 in Memory of a Classmate, Judge Charles M. Hough of New York. Upper Right—Tower Room, intended for informal Reading and Conversation. Below—New Building from the Campus.

## New Dartmouth Library Is Opened as "Place to Meet Book Friends"

Edifice Built With \$1,000,000 Gift of George F. Baker Is Dedicated—Designed "to Help Liberal Education," It Stresses Informality and Enjoyment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HANOVER, N. H.—A place for students and teachers to meet their mutual friends—books—in happy comradeship is the new Baker Library of Dartmouth College, dedicated on the Class Day of the institution's one hundred and fifty-ninth Commencement.  
Other libraries have been made works of architectural art, and this one has its share of beauty outside and in. Others have been made capacious storehouses of books, and this one will accommodate the college's present 200,000 volumes with room for nearly twice that many more. Others have been research workshops, and this one offers plenty of books for hard, secluded work.

**An Aid to Liberal Education**  
But beyond all these considerations, the planners of the Baker Library designed their edifice to be, as one of them phrased it, "a help in liberal education of students, directly through its provisions for instruction, study and service, and indirectly through its beauty, comfort and informality." The hundreds of alumni, students and friends who gathered for the occasion, approved their work.  
Built with a donation of \$1,000,000 from George F. Baker of New York, and bathed now and then in the resplendent tones of a \$40,000 set of chimes placed in the white tower by an anonymous giver, the structure represents plans which were laid as much as 15 years ago before it was known such gifts would be available.  
The building, in the general shape of an H, houses the stacks and service desks in the central section and reading or study and conference rooms in the wings.

**Ease of Access**  
The ground-floor entrances open immediately into the delivery hall, high and cheerful with its row of southern windows, where books, looked up in the card catalogue, are handed over the desk from the stacks behind. The stacks rise nine levels from the basement, and are surrounded by staff workers' rooms and semi-enclosed studies, where undergraduates or faculty members may be near their material.  
In the periodical room will be shelved the 1100 periodicals received by the library. A reference room, study hall, offices and a treasure room fitted by the class of 1879, also occupy the first floor.  
Upstairs a high-ceilinged hall 150 feet long with fireplaces, club chairs and lounges, and offering long tables of stimulating and companionable books or new things in print, will be an informal room where subdued

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## Southern Textile Convention Talks on Better Service

Delegates From All Sections of South Hear Approval of Organization Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.—Delegates from all sections of the South gathered here for the convention of the Southern Textile Association heard several addresses on better service through the organization of the industry as a whole.  
Among these was one by Dr. Marjorie A. Potwin, community director of Spartanburg, S. C., who said that a social organization "survives just as long as it meets a human need, and so it will be with the mill village." The textile industry, she continued, has organized for defense against things inimical to its common interests.  
"Neither you nor the manufacturers," she said, "have designed your organizations to stir up strife among people. Organizations to fight things are sensible, but organizations to fight folks is lamentable."  
Dr. Potwin was preceded by a number of mill executives who discussed technical subjects. Reports were submitted from a number of committees. L. R. Gilbert of Weldon presided and spoke at the opening session.

## Lee Collection of Famous China of General Washington Is Sold

Remaining 41 Pieces of Original Set of 2500 Long Property of Robert E. Lee Family—Most of Set Lost in Civil War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RICHMOND, Va.—The 41 pieces of china from the set given George Washington by the Society of the Cincinnati, which has been in the Battle Abbey as a loan from the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee, have been sold to J. F. Ottwell of Philadelphia, and have been removed by him.  
Mrs. J. Taylor Elyson, president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, confirmed reports of the sale and the removal of the china. No information as to the price paid could be obtained.  
The original set, said to contain 2500 pieces, was made in France and presented by the Society of the Cincinnati to its first President-General, George Washington, who dined from it frequently in company with Alexander Hamilton, George Mason and General Lafayette. The complete set was inherited by the Custis family, and eventually became the property of General Lee. When it became evident in 1861 that the federal troops would soon occupy their house, the Lees packed this china in barrels and hid it in the cellar. But it was discovered by soldiers and only 63 out of the 2500 pieces escaped destruction.  
The Federal Government later collected what little remained and put it in safe-keeping in Washington, and still later it was placed in the Smithsonian Institution, where it remained until President McKinley issued an order for Mrs. Lee to withdraw it as her private property. This she did and kept the pieces for a long time at the Georgetown home of Mrs. Kennon.  
When General Lee's children, Miss Mary Custis Lee and Col. Robert E. Lee Jr., inherited the set, Colonel Lee's widow removed 22 pieces from the collection, and took them to Charleston. The remaining 41 pieces were lent by Miss Lee to the Battle Abbey.

**LOWELL TO SEE MEXICAN FLIER**  
LOWELL, Mass. (P)—Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican flier, who flew from Mexico City to Washington, will attend the opening of the Lowell Airport on June 21. He has accepted an invitation of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, and will fly here from New York.

## Northern Baptist Convention Opens

Discussion of Any Subject From Platform Pledged in Chairman's Speech

DETROIT (P)—Expressing renewed confidence in the unity of the faith of Baptists, W. C. Coleman of Wichita, Kan., president of the Northern Baptist Convention, opened the nineteenth annual meeting here with a plea for "sympathetic understanding of the difficulties involved in the management of church organizations."  
The Churchman paved the way for free discussions during the six days of the convention by declaring that at no session would "Baptist Democracy" be violated. "This platform," he said, "is at the disposal of every delegate, subject only to the will of the whole body to speak upon any topic which is the order of the day."  
Mr. Coleman emphasized the need of a united stand on the part of all religious workers and deplored use of the defects in the machinery of church administration "as an alibi for nonperformance or half-hearted co-operation."  
He named confidence as the greatest single asset that church adherents of all faiths need to cultivate.

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## FALMOUTH PORT TO BE SEARCHED FOR TIN DEPOSIT

Tons of Earth Eroded by  
Cornish Rivers Believed to  
Contain Much Metal

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, that is to say, of the Prince of Wales, may be substantially benefited by an enterprise about to be started at Falmouth. This is nothing less than to try to recover from the mud of the harbor some of the millions of tons of earth containing tin which the Cornish rivers have borne along into it from the legendary time when Cornwall is believed to have furnished tin to King Solomon. There certainly must be plenty of tin there, and the question is whether it can be economically recovered.

Meanwhile the tin problem is entering on an interesting stage, as practically the whole of the world's supplies today are controlled by a small, hidden Anglo-American financial group, who have for furthering their ends, and shareholders and consumers, the smelters, now find themselves, as far as any control over the price is concerned. A Monitor representative has learned that, this control having been now perfected, the price is to be raised within the next few weeks to a figure more justified than is the present relatively low one. If this results in an unofficial stabilization of prices, consumers and producers will welcome it, as, with the metal jumping up and down wildly day by day, none of them know where they are.

The Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation, Ltd., by its recent acquisitions of a whole series of Nigerian companies, just completed, now holds half the tin output of Nigeria, and negotiations are on foot for further extending this. This makes it also the largest alluvial producer within the British Commonwealth. It is about to equip an immense new area in Malaya with large dredges which, for a time may, like others sent there by other companies during the

past year or so, increase Malaya's output.

On this subject, however, cable reports received here of the speech of the chairman of the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines, at its annual meeting held lately, quote a statement by him that 70 dredges were working, 21 under construction, and 23 on order; and that 99 should be working by the end of this year. These, of course, are mainly the new large dredges, which are able to treat large areas of low-grade alluvial, much of which it did not previously pay to work at all except when tin, as at the close of the war, was very high in value. Both this speaker and the chairman of the company quoted above laid stress on the serious state which shortage of tin must inevitably produce by 1930. Had not America reclaimed so much tin last year, in fact, the position even today would be very serious.

### ANY QUESTIONS? CONSULT "ASLIB"

New British Reference Work  
Is Guide to All Topics

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Anyone who wants information on any conceivable subject will be able to find out where to get it from the new "Aslib" Directory which has just been published here. The title is formed from the initial letters of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, which is responsible for the publication in conjunction with the Oxford University Press. The editor is G. F. Barwick, formerly keeper of printed books in the British Museum. Introductory notes are contributed by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum, and by Sir Ernest Rutherford, president of the Royal Society.

The former mentions that the association has established close relations with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, founded by the League of Nations, with its headquarters in Paris, and that it is also in touch with kindred organizations in America, Holland and Denmark.

## International Leaders Tour Balkan Countries



HEADS OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES  
President and Vice-President of International Alliance for Suffrage, With Group of Macedonian Members of the Bulgarian Federation of Women's Clubs.

## Bucharest Fêtes 10 Years' Freedom of Bessarabians

Children Are Taught, Church  
and Court Use Vernacular,  
Peasants Own Land

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUCHAREST — The Bucharest Government has just celebrated, with much pomp, the liberation and annexation of Bessarabia.

During the ages Bessarabia has been "freed" from many masters and appropriated by many liberators. In 1812 Russia "freed" it from the Turks and detached it from the body of Rumania. The Rumanians did not enjoy the "freedom" to which Russia subjected them. So they readily submitted to another liberation in the spring of 1918, several months after the collapse of the Russian Empire. This was achieved by the Rumanian army and sanctioned by an unofficial assembly representing the people of Bessarabia and was immediately followed by Rumania's annexation of the province.

Bessarabia has always been a frontier country and has ever lain in the paths of tribes and nations seeking conquest. Therefore, it has been overrun and temporarily possessed by Scythians, Goths, Vandals, Slavs, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Tartars and Turks.

Not only are there more Rumanians in the country than representatives of any other nationality, but more than all other nationalities put together. In 1855 a prominent Russian scholar stated that 86 per cent of the inhabitants of Bessarabia were Rumanians. In 1897 official Russian statistics placed the number at 48 per cent of the whole population and 54 per cent of the rural population, while another official pamphlet stated that not less than 70 per cent were Rumanians.

During the 10 years that have passed since Bessarabia was an-

nexed to the mother country most of its inhabitants have felt more at home than they did under the Russians and have appreciably advanced in many ways. In the first place, the land, once largely owned by great magnates, who were very little interested in the welfare of the people, has been distributed among the peasants. Secondly, a very large number of schools have been opened. Formerly more than 90 per cent of the Rumanians in Bessarabia as well as most of the other inhabitants were illiterate. Now all of the children may attend school and most of them do. The courts and administrative system are conducted in the language of the majority of the people. Religious services also are held in the language of the people.

Unfortunately, not all has been achieved that one might hope for during 10 years of freedom. The present Rumanian administration in Bessarabia is not of the best. Moreover, the proximity of this province to Bolshevik Russia and the fact that Russia still claims it, have created serious difficulties. Nor is it to be forgotten that the province contains a very mixed population, which creates special problems. In consequence, martial law still prevails, severe repression is not uncommon and cases of injustice are not infrequent.

The citizens do not vote against the Rumanian state nor display any desire to repudiate their union with Rumania. This celebration of the tenth anniversary was in fact a reaffirmation of loyalty to that union.

## Profits in Peanuts Ignored in France

Early Experiments Gave Good  
Results, but Culture Is  
Not Maintained

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MARIIGNANE, France.—In view of the important market for the groundnut, or peanut, in Marseilles, it is held somewhat remarkable that more determined efforts have not been made in south France to raise the Arachis Hypogaea as a field crop.

Efforts have been made in the past. In the year 1801, Lucien Bonaparte, then Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, sent seeds to the Prefect of the Landes, suggesting that he should try to grow it in the sandy soil of that district. These trials were successful and as a result the Arachis was widely grown in several departments. Unfortunately, these experiments were brought to an end by political troubles.

Another attempt was made in the year 1820, at a time when the olive trees were in a large measure destroyed by frost, but these experiments were ill-conceived and ill-directed, and were ultimately abandoned without result. The farmers who had undertaken them reported that "killing the seeds was necessary before obtaining the oil, which was a difficult operation and, secondly, that there was no market for the oil."

Other attempts are recorded in 1839, but there seems to be no record of any systematic attempt being made to continue the crop, though within the last few years the arachis has been grown quite successfully in the Hérault, between Béziers and Pézenas where it flourishes in very poor soil.

## Women Leaders See Improvement in School Practice

Racial Minority Problem Is  
Called Specially Acute  
in the Balkans

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SOFIA—Mrs. Margery I. Corbett Ashby and Mrs. Germaine Malaterre-Sellier, president and vice-president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, have recently made a tour through the Balkans, where they met the leaders of the women's societies in Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. At well attended meetings in Athens, Sofia and Belgrade, Mrs. Ashby stated that the organized women of 40 countries, 29 of which already enjoy equal suffrage, are accomplishing much toward the advancement of peace, education and public health.

In the realm of education women are making their influence felt, especially in the bettering of the schools for small children and in the care of the children of working mothers. Mrs. Ashby is firmly convinced that since women began to take a more active part in political life, the state and society have begun to give far more attention to child welfare.

Both Mrs. Ashby and Mrs. Malaterre-Sellier are of the opinion that no problem so retards the creation of cordial and friendly international relations as that of the racial minorities, and in the Balkans they find that problem especially acute. They do not think that anything is to be accomplished by attempting drastic measures, but hope that in time suspicions may be allayed sufficiently to permit women from the various Balkan lands to meet at conferences called to promote good will and a better understanding.

Mrs. Ashby was very emphatic in her appreciation of the modern girl. She finds her inspired by high ideals and devoted to all good movements, sufficiently serious and eager to accomplish something worthwhile. She said that women on the whole avoid extreme social and political movements, but are more interested in constructive policies and fruitful activities.

## Penal Colony Run on Socialist Lines

Communist Agitators in Java  
Practice Their Theories  
in Internment

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BATAVIA, Java.—A unique Communist colony has recently come into being in the little-known region of the interior of New Guinea. It is a thriving colony whose membership has grown rather rapidly during the past year, and in the purely democratic character of its life something of the Communist ideal may be said to be in process of attainment.

There is one drawback to the satisfaction of the people of this colony—the colony is not a voluntary one. It is the Netherlands East Indies penal settlement for political and social agitators in the Dutch Orient. Certain advocates of self-deter-

mination declare that the Dutch rule the East Indies with an "iron hand." But political agitators receive short shrift here. They are sent to the little colony in the interior of New Guinea. They are not kept indefinitely. The period varies according to the nature of the offense. If they are found, as some of the more intelligent natives of these islands have been within the last two or three years, with hidden firearms and documentary evidence in their possession that they are parties to schemes to "drive out the Dutch," then a long term of years is the punishment.

Yet no privation is worked upon these native "Communists." The exiles, accompanied by their families, are given an opportunity to practice their theories as to the desirability of communal endeavor. They build their own abodes, care for their crops, and exist in every way on a strictly socialistic basis. A Dutch guard and a few Dutch officials are present, but there is nothing in the nature of imprisonment or harsh surveillance.

The Dutch interfere very little with the privileges of the former rulers of Java, and they see no reason why they should permit anyone to come here and "agitate" the natives out of the contentment which is apparent on every hand and among all classes.

## NEW JEWISH SCHOOL COUNCIL

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
JERUSALEM.—An editor, a publisher and an educator have been named by the National Council of Palestine Jews to represent the Palestine population on the new Jewish School Council. This council consists of nine members, three representing the Bureau of Zionist Education, three the Teachers' Organization and three the Jewish population of the country.

## London to Seek Roman Method of Heating Swimming Pool

Rector of St. Clement Dances Raising Fund of £2000  
for Excavation Purposes—Water in Pool  
Clear as in Time of Hadrian

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Hidden close by the Old Watch House of St. Clement Dances Parish, within 50 yards of the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the world, is the ancient Roman bath, a pool fed by perennial springs, where Charles Dickens as a boy took an occasional plunge after finishing his summer day's work in the nearby boot and shoe polish shop. He has mentioned it in "David Copperfield." George Borrow, author of "The Bible in Spain," also used to enjoy its cooling depths.

And now the archaeologists are planning to explore the sand and gravel surrounding the old relic, built about the time of the Emperor Hadrian in 117-138 A.D., in the hope of ascertaining a trade secret or two, perhaps, of the primitive Roman artisan of 18 centuries ago, who today would be called a "plumber."

First, they will seek further light on how the Romans constructed water conduits and pipes, and secondly how they heated cold water for the London swimming pool.

The Rev. W. Pennington-Pickford, rector of St. Clement Dances, the original church of which was built by the Danes in 900 A.D. and which was rebuilt by Wren in 1682, who acquired the bath to preserve it for

posterity, is raising a £2000 excavation fund.

It is expected that underground, in the rear of the bath, will be found the heating device employed to raise the temperature of the water, which still bubbles into the pool with crystal clearness, as it did so long ago. London once was as famous a "spa" as Harrogate, Vichy and Baden-Baden are today. It was abundantly supplied with springs, wells and brooks which ran into the Thames, along whose banks were beautiful gardens, trees and shrubs. For years, as Pepys tells us, "many do go travelling up and down the river," which was then almost as popular a highway as the modern Great West Road.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY HAS LARGEST SIGNAL BOX IN GREAT BRITAIN

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The Southern Railway, a line with a vast series of branches serving the whole of England south of the Thames, has completed a £1,000,000 scheme, including the electrification of 40 miles of additional track, also the ordering of five new electrical stations and the introducing of 136 additional passenger coaches.

The innovations include a new London Bridge signal box, the largest in Britain, with 300 electrically operated levers workable with finger pressure, compared with the huge man-power levers hitherto used. This will enable a reduction in the signaling staff of 50 who will be absorbed by other centers. "Semaphore signals," says an official interview, "will disappear, giving place to powerful three-aspect color lights, which have been successful elsewhere, eventually speeding up train movements. The concentrated light beams also help greatly in fog."

## Victorian Home-Made Giant Locomotive to Haul Sydney Express in Record Time

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A triumph for Victorian railway engineering is marked by the completion of the locomotive S 300. This powerful engine is regarded as the finest achievement of the Newport workshops, Melbourne, the headquarters of the Victorian State Railways' mechanical activities. The S 300 was designed and constructed wholly in Newport, and she compares favorably with any engine that has been imported from Britain or the United States.

With the tender, the S 300 weighs 186½ tons. The length of the engine is 35 feet, the tank capacity is 8500 gallons and the coal capacity

nine tons. It has a specified tractive effort of 40,360 pounds, nearly 60 per cent better than Victoria's present standard locomotive, the A 2 class. It is designed to do 70 miles an hour, although the speed gauge credits it with a potential 90 miles. It has the "Butterfly" furnace of American locomotives.

An indication of S 300's steadiness when going at high speed was obtained when the chief designing engineer, Tom Doyle, set out on a tour of inspection with the speedometer needle pointing at 65 miles an hour. Leaving the cab by a door opened on to a platform running the length of the boiler's side Doyle had no difficulty in leaning down to inspect the working of the pistons and driving wheels.

The S 300 is eventually to go on to the Melbourne-Sydney express service, from Melbourne to Albury, a distance of 190 miles, the first 50 of which are up hill, and she is to do the 190 miles on a non-stop run, cutting down the journey by something like an hour.

Two sister engines of the S 300 are now under construction at Newport.

## When in Paris

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## British Co-operative Report Shows Innate Strength of Great Movement

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Confidence was the note of the report presented by the central board of the Co-operative Union at this year's annual co-operative congress—"confidence," in the words of the report, "firmly founded on the revelation of the innate strength and stability of the co-operative movement, which has emerged triumphantly from the stress and turmoil of recent years, virtue and with justifiable faith in the new conquests ahead."

"Trading success was notable and almost general. The trading increases are most important as an earnest of what is to come. It needs no great exercise of faith to see, not far distant, the day when the con-

sumers' retail societies will boast an aggregate of £300,000,000. Approximately 5,500,000 co-operators and their families now claim from the Co-operative Union service as co-operative consumers.

"Co-operation is in transition. As it penetrates into fresh fields it meets new problems demanding new strategy, and meets new enemies requiring fresh energy to overcome. Co-operators will be wise to prepare during the next year or so for the most furious and determined attack that has yet been made against them. "The full report of the work of co-operation during the last year has been inscribed indelibly on the tablets of time by 5,000,000 co-operators. We ask no time of dalliance to celebrate triumphs. Our goal is ever in the future so long as the full realization of our ideal is ahead."

As only 118 societies out of 1407 have forwarded their returns, the report is only able to give an estimate of the membership, capital and trade of retail distributive societies for 1927.

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**London Mansions Turned to Offices  
as Business Moves Quickly Westward**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Any estimate of how much has been spent in London on rebuilding since the war would be merely a tentative one. The figure was put recently at £200,000,000, but it is possibly higher than this. The new Lloyd's, the Bank of England, Grosvenor House Flats, Regent Street, the headquarters of the big banks in the city, Devonshire House Flats in Piccadilly, there are only a few of the big buildings each running away with hundreds of thousands of pounds.

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

New theaters and cinemas have been built and others projected. Within the last two years three big cinemas have been built within stone's throw of Piccadilly Circus and the old Empire in Leicester Square has been pulled down to make place for yet another "super" picture house. Opposite the Marble Arch the whole corner of Edgware Road has been swept away—for another cinema, although there are already two within 100 yards or so.

The big business houses are trending westward away from the city. Purely residential districts before the war with their spacious big houses are now let in floors for business purposes. From Hyde Park Corner to Victoria, overlooking Buckingham Palace Gardens there is hardly a private house left. Clubs, business premises, educational establishments have taken their place. The business has been little altered in most of them and one has the feeling of going into some well-to-do mansion.

Here and there one can walk off the busy main thoroughfares into the quiet back streets of Westminster or the Adelphi where change has not yet come but is constantly threatened.

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## House and Garden

## Ornamental Grasses (Annuals)

GRASSES are the daintiest of flowering plants and can fill a valid claim for appearance in various ornamental plantings. Grass surrounding the gaudy flower border tones down the coloring and lends a soft mistiness that charms the eye. The dwarf sorts sit in snug contentment at the toes of lanky-growing perennials, and pad out any angular proportions. The tall ones intersperse themselves effectively back in the depths of the beds.

The spikes and panicles of grasses in a dried state are especially useful in winter bouquets. The fluffy feathery plumes of one sort; the quaint seed vessels, spikelets or downy tufts of another, and the quivering pendants that cling to the petioles of its species, ease the fast aspect of the bouquet of dried everlasting or the one of scarlet berries, and the arrangements become graceful, winsome things.

An attractive collection of annual grasses is offered. The uses for which they are desired will determine a good choice of species. There seems to be a sort for every need, for there are tall, slender grasses, plummy wavy ones, stately grasses, dainty grasses, silvery grasses, and grasses which are striped or bright green, or green so pale as to seem almost yellow.

## Some Varieties

*Agrostis nebulosa*, commonly known as cloud grass, is one of the loveliest and most useful of annual grasses. It blooms in summer, giving a misty, hazy effect; its blossoms are set airily on fine hairlike stems. For winter bouquets the panicles should be gathered while light green in color. They dry to greenish-yellow and retain their airy, misty grace.

*Briza* grows to a height of 12 to 15 inches. Slender wiry stems are topped with sprays of heart-shaped blossoms known as spikelets, each heart so flat it seems to have been pressed. The young blossoms, which resemble layered seed pods, ripen and dry to terra cotta. The spikelets swing on such slender, fragile, individual stems that they are almost constantly in motion. The peculiarity has won for the plant the quaint name of Quaking Grass.

*Coix Lachryme* has broad leaves textured, shaped, like the leaves of field corn, and hard blue-gray pointed seeds. The plant is often referred to as Job's Tears, a name originally derived, no doubt, from the curious tear-like seeds. Children like to string and use the seeds as beads. *Eragrostis intermedia* (love grass) is very similar to *Agrostis nebulosa* when seen in masses. Its dancing feathery panicles are nice for cutting.

Quaint, interesting, winsome, is *Hare's-Tail Grass* (botanically, *Lagurus ovatus*). White downy tufts one to one and a half inches long and a half-inch thick like little pellets of cotton come at the tips of wiry stems eight inches high. This grass is de-

lightful as a low edging for beds or borders of other annuals. The "tails" can be kept indefinitely for winter bouquets.

*Squirrel's-Tail Grass* (*Hordeum jubatum*), sends up short, feathery heads of bloom quite as attractive as the shorter cottony blossoms of the Hare's-Tail. The plants grow two to three feet high.

The greenish-white plumes of the *Pennisetum* (Fountain Grass) droop and sway gracefully with every breeze. *Pennisetum* is highly prized for bordering beds of annuals and perennials. The plants grow about two feet tall.

*Zea* (Rainbow Corn) is a variation of ordinary field corn, the bright green, sharp-edged, flat leaves being striped with red, pink, white or yellow. It is most attractive in spacious, isolated situations and, cut, combines attractively with such flowers as *euphorbia*, red-hot poker, *coxcomb* and the *amaranthus*.

## Culture

The grasses described are annual varieties. These are the easiest of culture. The seeds may be sown wherever they are intended to bloom or the small plants can be transplanted. The important thing is to give each plant all the space it needs to develop properly. The blunder usually made is overcrowding. Set the plants or thin them to at least four feet apart, except the very tiny sorts, which may be transferred in small tufts. For the very large types like *Pennisetum*, 15 to 18 inches is not too much space between plants. The perennials are fully as ornamental and can be employed with telling effect. An article on perennial grasses was published May 5.

## Garden Path

FROM years of experience with children and gardening, I have learned that there is nothing that will so build up a child's character as a garden or the growing of plants. It was Mrs. Mary Grosvenor speaking. She is chairman of the Home and School Garden Committee of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit. For the last 16 years she has been supervising municipal and home gardens planted and tended by school children in that city.

During that time, she has guided hundreds of children in making their small gardens, and she says that it never fails to thrill her to watch the enthusiasm and interest the child puts into the task. This interest very often does in other things, especially if the first venture is successful, no matter how small, seems to spur them on to bigger and better gardening.

"Children seem instinctively to love a garden," Mrs. Grosvenor went on. And through gardening they subconsciously learn to look forward always to doing things better in every phase of life, even in spite of the feeling of contentment they may have in having accomplished something already.

"Of course, there are many other ways in which gardening aids children. They learn to recognize and shoulder responsibility, too. It lies in the hands of the child whether or not the plants will flourish and bear fruit or flowers. Gardening also teaches them orderliness and neatness as well as the appreciation of beauty. The knowledge of plant life gained through actually planting and growing flowers and vegetables is of inestimable value to them. It cannot be gleaned from books and it often comes in good stead in their lives."

"The children learn in our care through their gardening to be considerate of others. In all the time I have spent among them never once have I seen an inconsiderate child in any of the municipal gardens nor have I ever heard a quarrel among them. And that, as everyone knows who knows children, is a really remarkable thing."

"Parents who have a garden will be doing a great deal for their children if they will allot a certain portion to the child for a garden of his very own, in which he may grow those things that will give him pleasure."

According to experts along similar lines, Mrs. Grosvenor hits the point when she speaks of the spur of success. Nothing is more discouraging from the viewpoint of the young gardener than to dig, rake, make furrows and sow seeds, only to have the seeds refuse to sprout. So the parent can help by seeing that the child gets the reliable seeds and then that they are planted according to the directions on the envelopes. A little too much covering, or not enough, frequently makes impossible prompt and vigorous germination even of good seeds.

The prime requisite for plants for the children's gardens—especially the first gardens—is that they must be easily grown and offer the fewest possibilities for failure. Any child can put beans, corn and peas into the ground with the assurance that they will grow and yield a crop for his plate. All of these are decorative enough to be used with any flowers the child may choose, and if the latter do not bloom, his success with the vegetables will encourage him to try gardening again at the first opportunity.

B. S.

## REGAL LILY FROM CHINA IS A FAVORITE



The Regal Lily, Which Was Brought From the Slopes of West China About 12 Years Ago and Whose Propagation From Seed Mr. McFarland Has Developed in Such a Manner as to Indicate the Ultimate Reduction of the Cost of the Bulb.

## The Quality of the Lily

By J. HORACE MCFARLAND

ALTHOUGH it is not at all probable that when Jesus said, "Consider the lilies," He had in view any member of the genus *Lilium* as we now know it, the fact remains that the lesson He sought to teach and did teach fitted any flower that might bloom anywhere, at any time.

To prove the Master's words, let anyone who reads this take a powerful magnifying glass and with it scan the surface of any manufactured article, whether of silk or gold, satin or enamel. Consider anything that is fine and rare, and that has required the most careful and thoughtful and careful execution as well as great skill. Then take the same glass and turn it on any flower—the humble chickweed, for example, which blooms at the first breath of spring. Notice the magnification which shows coarseness in the work of man shows only new and delightful beauties and refinements in the flowers. Solomon could not have been carried away by the humbleness of the field, if we take into account perfection and beauty, adaptability and efficiency.

## Elegance and Reserve

Peculiarly among the flowers of the field, however, the lily seems to give an impression of elegance. Nothing else, not even the orchid, exceeds the lily in this impression of elegance. True, some of these exotic orchids, wonderful in form and rare in color combinations, speak of richness, but it remains for any lily to carry furthest the impression of sheer elegance. This impression comes, too, whether it be the humblest wood lily blooming almost unseen along some obscure highway or whether it be the multi-colored cluster of one of the great Himalayan lilies, towering seven or eight feet in the air. All alike have and deserve the impression of elegance.

Now it is not always a fact that elegant things are also common things. Perhaps it is here that the lily family does us a great good. It is widespread well over the world, but it is never common in the sense of being ordinary and inconsiderable. Nothing else, not even the orchid, we take it in the spirit of the words of the Master, to regard highly the creatures of the woods and field, the jewels on the robe of nature.

Not only are lilies elegant in their aspect but they have a certain reserve which makes them charming and desirable. One does not find them in vast quantities under ordinary conditions. One does not grow

them in one's garden as easily as radishes or verbenas, as pansies or potatoes. This thought of reserve, of relative rarity, is just another of the adjuncts of the lily family.

Another of these spiritual attributes associated with the lily is its suggestion of purity, and this it has, whether it be the brilliant red *Candlestick Lily* or the chaste *Madonna Lily*. To me always the lily is an emblem of purity, of cleanliness, as well as of elegance and reserve.

## Democracy

Stateness is an attribute of the lily, and this again applies to it without reference to size. The dainty little scarlet *Tenifolium*, which comes to us from Siberia, blooms when it is not much more than a foot high, but in addition to all its other qualities it suggests stateliness. The brilliant orange Japanese *Lilium* *leucum*, leaning toward me from its woodland shelter on a level with my chin, is obviously prepared to be stately, and so are the Regal lilies which look out over a wall below which I stand to observe them. Whatever the position and place, the lily has the quality of stateliness.

I think it is fair also to attribute to the lily family what one might call democracy. I have found a plant of the Goldenbell Lily of Japan, stately, beautiful, fragrant, and tremendously impressive, growing beside the tumbledown shack of a backwoods farmer in a poorly populated county of Pennsylvania. That lily was doing better for him, without much care except that he went with a little loving, than it would have done for me, with all the care and skill that I could give it. I seemed to think of it as a great deal of love. Many, many times I have seen and admired lovely lilies displaying thriving under the most discouraging circumstances, in the most unlikely places. The lily, therefore, is democratic in its quality, at least as I see it.

## The Regal Lily

It goes with this democratic quality that the lily is also expensive, many of them are not. I have recently had a discussion about this with certain growers, concerning a most important lily about which I shall in a later paper speak fully and freely. It is the Regal Lily, brought from the slopes of West

China a dozen years ago by the intrepid plant explorer, E. H. Wilson, whose research trips for the Arnold Arboretum have so vastly benefited American gardens and can benefit them yet more as the treasures he brought home filter through the somewhat slow-moving nurserymen who should keep us supplied. This lily has been selling at \$1 a bulb, which is not a democratic nor an easy price for most of us. I found that I could bloom it in 17 months from the time I sowed its plentifully furnished seeds, and that warranted me in predicting, in a florist's publication, that there was no reason why it should not get to be in such supply that it could sell as cheaply as a gladiolus, at from 10 to 25 cents.

My contention was hotly combated by some gentlemen who were sure I was wrong and who had 40 reasons to prove it. It was just as warmly supported, however, by a clear-sighted lily grower of the Pacific coast, who predicted the prompt coming about of a time when a dime would bring a bulb of *Lilium regale* that would be fit to bloom and would support the plant in doing just what the hands of the man or the woman—particularly the woman—who loves it enough to keep it growing carefully without very much extra trouble, it will stay, and more bulbs will come and it will be handed about just as "slips" of geraniums and seedlings of zinnias are handed about between backyard and over garden fences, to the good of mankind and the glory of God.

Easier Propagation Prophesied To be sure, so far we seem to think that other lilies are harder to grow than this one, and that therefore the higher prices charged for them are justified. This I take it, is a good bit like many other of our impressions, not based so much on the facts as on our deductions from what we have seen. I should not be at all surprised to find some day easy means of propagating the lovely Japanese lilies, like the *Spectabilis*, the *Auratum*, the *Henry* lily, so that they may be as easy to have as the wonderful gift of China I have mentioned above in the Regal Lily.

Then I must insist that the lily is also quite dainty. I never saw one in mucky or unpleasant surroundings. True, I have seen them growing in bogs, but they were clean bogs, and experiments showed that always the dainty lily had selected a spot where

it had good drainage and therefore did not have to endure wet feet. Lilies are dainty.

I have suggested these considerations of the lily so that those who read with me may themselves observe the qualities I have urged. In later papers I hope to tell more about the lilies. I shall not provide any specific for their culture, because I do not know anything like that. I am an humble experimenter with them, enjoying amazingly the successes I have and being rather discouraged by the failures, because I know it is not the fault of the lilies that they do not stay in my garden, but my fault. If I cannot so operate as to diminish my garden faults along with my other faults, I am unfortunate and do not deserve flowers.

There will follow in this series a discussion in general of dependable garden lilies, and how to handle them, and then other presentations on the lilies of Asia and on American lilies.

## A Dormant Time for House Plants

NEXT to supplying food, moisture and atmosphere to the house plant during its bloom period, the kindest thing to do to make it easy for that plant to have a dormant period when it shows an inclination to do so.

By looking about one throughout the seasons it is easy to find that outdoor plants grow and bloom for a season after which follows an allotted period of quiet and no manner of manipulation can induce them to violate the established rule. Many people who love house plants seem to think that a house plant ought to keep on growing all the year through and they resort to every known forcing agent calculated to encourage growth, at the very period when it is most harmful to do so.

The dormant period of any normal plant is usually indicated by a ripening of its leaves; it varies considerably among the different species; one species will ripen during the coldest winter weather; another when the first spring sunbeams come to take the sting from the air. Yet another likes to rest during sweltering days of summer, or when autumn burns the woodland greens to flame and gold. Whatever the particular period may be, the method is to withhold or modify all excitants of plant growth, namely, food, water, light and warmth. A basement or cellar that is quite dark and in which the temperature is not very much above freezing in the coldest weather is the ideal place in which to put such plants as show a desire to rest at any time during the winter season. Any dark dry situation serves equally well as a resting place for plants during all the other periods of the year.

The object striven for is a totally dormant condition of the plant, and the absence of light, heat and moisture to take the sting from the air. Yet another likes to rest during sweltering days of summer, or when autumn burns the woodland greens to flame and gold. Whatever the particular period may be, the method is to withhold or modify all excitants of plant growth, namely, food, water, light and warmth. A basement or cellar that is quite dark and in which the temperature is not very much above freezing in the coldest weather is the ideal place in which to put such plants as show a desire to rest at any time during the winter season. Any dark dry situation serves equally well as a resting place for plants during all the other periods of the year.

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## Fragrant Wallflowers

London

THE sweet-scented velvety-petaled wallflowers have long been a favorite spring flower, but of late years great strides have been made in their cultivation and bowls filled with blooms of the modern shades of bronze, old-gold and flame bring a wonderful glow of color into the house.

The purple variety, which deserves to be more widely grown, is also most effective for decorative purposes, especially when arranged with the blue forget-me-nots, or pale yellow tulips.

To obtain really fine flowers, the seeds should be sown in April, and the seedlings transplanted, when the third leaf has formed six inches each way, in a firm bed, and finally potted out in September or October a foot to a foot and a half apart.

Wallflowers need very firm planting to insure sturdy growth, and require a well-drained soil to which lime or old mortar has been added. Double flowered varieties may be propagated by cuttings taken in a cold frame or shady border in August.

NOT a paste or powder—but a complete system consisting of tiny glass jars which you fill with Antrol syrup and place about the outside edges of your house. Then watch the Argentine and other sweet eating ants go!

Three Important Features First, Antrol eliminates ants at their source—in their nest. Second, it provides permanent year-round protection. Third, Antrol is safe to use around children or pets.

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Antrol The National Ant Control

## Planting for Cutting

SO OFTEN is the flower garden the chief decorative feature of the landscape that picking blossoms lavishly leaves it in a sorrowfully denuded state, yet half the joy of growing flowers would be gone were it not for being able to pick quantities of them as gifts to friends and to bring indoors the charm and freshness of the garden.

Planning to have a separate garden devoted solely to cutting flowers solves the problem beautifully for those who have room at their disposal for long straight rows or compact beds of flowers suitable for picking. The happy condition exists with relatively few. The majority of gardeners seek a device whereby an added source of bloom is made possible without consuming too much valuable space.

The cutting garden need not be an affair of wide expanse or great expense. It is surprising what a wealth of bloom may be achieved with overdone plantings that will produce bouquets throughout the entire season. But few permanent decorative gardens exist that cannot take additional plantings without creating a crowded, cluttered appearance.

Annuals at the Feet of Perennials Probably the most practical plan, and the one that brings the most gratifying results, is to plant seeds or young plants of annuals at the roots of the perennials. Most annuals put down a much shallower root growth than that attained by the perennials, thus there is no danger of harm from root intrusion. Besides that, in many permanent plantings a displeasing look of bareness exists about the feet of the plants, and the annuals, instead of detracting from the general decorative scheme, tend to blanket the soil and becomingly dress the knees of the tall-legged perennials, making the garden an altogether lovelier thing.

Indeed, such judicious arrangement can be planned that the primary object, that of getting flowers to cut, need not be suspected and an impression connoting enhancement given instead.

Remember the Bulbs The suggestion does not mean that the selection of varieties be confined to annuals. It is well to remember the bulbs, even though the annuals have more prolific blooming habits. Bulb blossoms there certainly should be for they are among the first to be set forth by the swelling life of a new spring. And they do look so jolly in low fat jugs when taken indoors!

There should be a sufficient number of varieties over the entire season to allow for diversified arrangement and effect, both in the garden and in vases—flowers cool, dainty

and restful; others joyous and exuberant in their bold rich colorings. No one wants all her bouquets arranged in rigid upright positions; neither is a squatty bouquet always appropriate or appealing. Drooping, trailing flower clusters have their place and introduce a simple vase whose charm that no stately dignified bouquet can rival.

Next to grace of arrangement, a bouquet's chief charm is its fragrance, and if possible, flowers rich in perfume should be sought to plant for cutting.

## In Vegetable Beds

The kitchen gardener knows that the vegetable lot, too, offers surprisingly satisfying possibilities for cut flowers. The effect of flower-bordered vegetable plots is charming. Many vegetable gardeners make a practice of intermingling flowers with the vegetables, while others prefer edges, screens and backgrounds.

By judicious alternation, many lovely flowers for cutting can be grown throughout the summer, in spots that would otherwise remain idle bits of waste during the summer and autumn seasons. The method is to sow seeds of quick-growing annuals in hotbeds or specially prepared seedbeds that do not take up much space, and transplant the seedlings to the vegetable beds after the early crops have been harvested. Many of the early vegetables are short-seasoned and will be well out of the way by the time the young flower seedlings are ready to transplant.

Remember that many of the flowering shrubs give their value freely for cutting. The white billows sprays of the spirea, the forsythia's drifts of golden sunshine, make exceedingly graceful and delicate bouquets. Remember the shrubs whose flowers are inconspicuous but are rich in leaves and fruit wonderfully hued in fall and winter. The fascinating colors and picturesque forms are invaluable for late-season bouquets.

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## ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## The Misfit Windsor and the Hester Bateman Salt

By ZAIDA WILKINSON

IT WAS on one of those always delightful visits to my friend, the Collector of Old Silver, that he took from his cabinet a small open salt, footed and beaded.

"My latest acquisition, and one of my most prized—a Hester Bateman," he said. Acquainted with the limits of my information on old silver, being my master, he proceeded to instruct me without waiting to be questioned: "Hester Bateman ranks with Paul Storr among English silversmiths; with Paul Revere in America. It is rare good luck to fall upon one of her pieces as her output was limited. She was the mother of four children and her workshop was the nursery."

I took the piece in my hand and turned it about admiringly. It was so exquisite, so dainty, that I was sure mother Hester had wrought with a hula on her lips, and I secretly promised myself that if ever I became sufficiently opulent to collect old silver, I'd search all England for a Hester Bateman. But for the present my budget permitted only definite pressing needs in antiques—that chair for my mahogany desk, for example.

To St. Genevieve for a Chair  
It was the following September that 15 years of entreaty for a chair anything from a Rolls-Royce to a Flivver—bore fruit in a Chevrolet coach, and permitted me to gratify a desire to motor to St. Genevieve in search of that chair.

Arrived at the quaint old village, with its picturesque, precipitous roofs—and could I trust my vision? Before I had driven a square, there, sitting high and marked by a front porch, was a timber house, and on the porch was an early Empire, or Directoire as fitting for my desk, one with upholstered seat and arms—an elegant, ease-loving chair that encouraged reflection in correspondence and pretty phrasings.

My captor was the most austere I have ever seen, of the Windsor type, single comb back, without arm and having a forbidding wooden seat. A chair of such strong character that it would demand that its occupant write to the point and stop when she reached it.

I realized all this, but it had won my heart. With my eye upon it I rang the bell. A tiny brown creature answered. She was so mouse-like—and with her round, beady, brown eyes; we pointed ears tight against her tiny head; above all the impression she gave of being on the point of darting out of sight—that I mentally called her "Madame Souris." To my question, "Is the chair for sale?" she answered:

"I had not think to sell her... nex' week I move to la Nouvelle Orleans to be more near ma chere France... maybe... oui... I sell her."

"Ze great Napoleon he mek ze vest to mon gran'pere he seat in her... The Napoleonic interlude prepared me for a too high price, but it did not prepare me for \$25. I thought the chair worth at most \$10, it was not a fine specimen, but I wanted it, and offered \$15. It was promptly refused.

I Get It With "Un Petit Souvenir"  
Neither persuasion nor dispartament availed. Twenty-five dollars was her price and I left without it, determined to renew the attack after I had looked up a hotel. I was instantly won to confidence by my charming hostess, told her of my find, failure, and thought that another person would come and purchase while I hesitated. Turning to the young man beside her, she said with a merry laugh:

"That is Dr. H.—'s 'Yankee' chair which sold at his auction last week for 50 cents. It is a genuine antique," she continued turning to me, "and if 'Madame Souris' has sought to enhance its value by a fictitious ancestral and historical attribution, you antique hunters are responsible for

her defection. Her porch seems to have made her a target for all who come 'a-hunting.' For the last five years a continuous stream has poured in here, ringing her bell and insisting that she surely had something which she did not have. Then, to satisfy them she began to acquire—and her porch is no longer a disadvantage. See!"

I saw, but I was wanting the chair, not history—and the chair was genuine. But I followed my hostess's advice not to renew my offer till morning. I feared it would be gone, but it was there, looking more austere in the gray of the morning than it had under a noonday sun.

I renewed my offer, was refused, raised it to \$20, and carried off the chair. As I was taking it to the car Madame, being perhaps a trifle uneasy in her conscience at her percent of profit, pushed into my hand a small, leadish-looking, footed, open salt, saying with a propitiating smile, "Un petit souvenir."

I placed my precious chair tenderly on the back seat, tossed Madame's souvenir on the floor of the car as worthless, and thought little of it. Arriving home, I took the chair into the basement, spent days removing the green paint, sanding and waxing. It proved to be hard maple of a nice color. I carried it proudly up to the desk—but it disapproved of the mahogany. The inlay, the unstraight line of the desk's interior—it disapproved of my entire apartment—it disapproved of me.

The car of my friend the Collector of Old Silver developed a flat tire while he was calling on us one Sunday afternoon. His pump was missing, so I offered ours and accompanied him to the garage for it. From the back seat I took the chair, and the "petit souvenir" of Madame, for there I had thrown it the morning after our trip to St. Genevieve.

The Collector Approves  
"Where did you get this?" he asked excitedly.

The instant I saw it aloft in his hand there flashed before me a familiar picture—the exquisite feet, that dainty beading, that perfection of form—of his treasured salt.

"Hester Bateman," I cried. "Right. It is a Hester Bateman. How came it here?"

Then I explained that it had accompanied, as "un petit souvenir," the purchase of the Disapproving Chair.

The laws of England since 1300 have been very strict about the marking of such things. When understood those marks fix not only the date, but interesting and valuable circumstances attending its manufacture. The marks range from four to six in number.

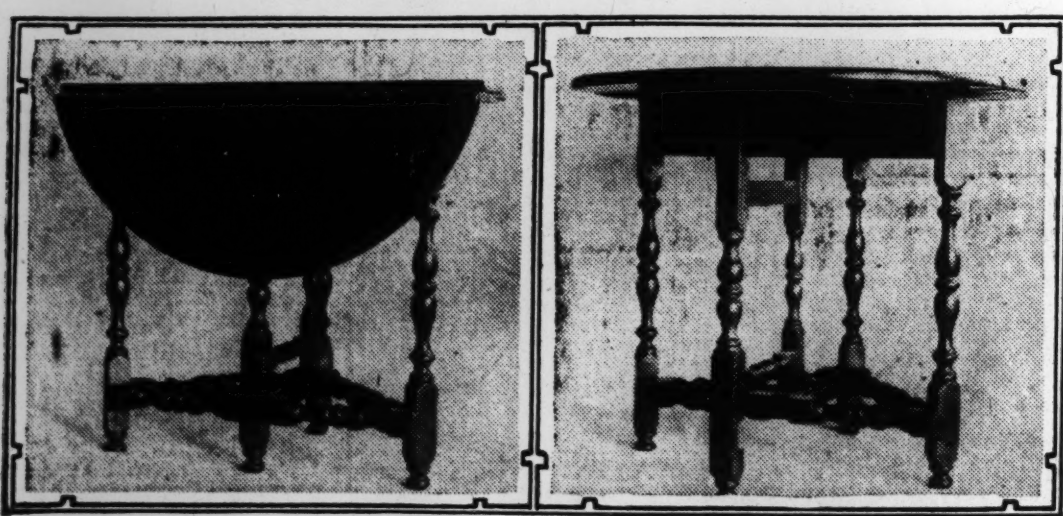
The date letter on my salt shows it to have been made in 1783, four years later than the one owned by my friend, Hester Bateman was entered as a silversmith in 1774 and her

name appears as late as 1789. Her children, Peter, Jonathan, Ann and William also appear on the official records between the years 1790 and 1815.

The Hester Bateman Salt, 2½ inches in Diameter  
"Un Petit Souvenir," Which Madame Tossed in for Good Measure When She Sold a Windsor Chair

name appears as late as 1789. Her children, Peter, Jonathan, Ann and William also appear on the official records between the years 1790 and 1815.

## A Rare and Attractive Table



A Type of American Table That Is Unique in Our Observation Has Recently Been Noticed in the Rooms of a Dealer in Sudbury, Mass. The Illustration Gives a Fair Notion of Its Lines and of Its Unusual Features. The Chief Detail of Distinction Is the Sliding Gate Which Supports Nearly Half the Top When Desired

The Pivoted Gate Is the Familiar Element Usually Found on a Table Having These General Lines. Though the Sliding Form Is Seen in Pairs on Larger Tables With Four Rigid Legs and Two Drop Leaves. This One Is Remarkable for Its Small Size, Its Single Drop Leaf, Its Sliding Gate, Its Turned Stretchers, and Its Condition, Which Is Almost Entirely Original

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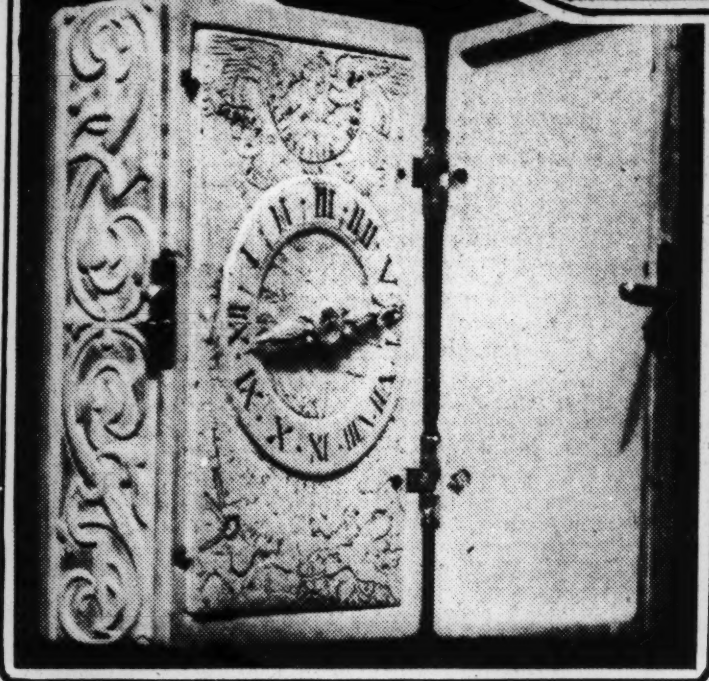
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## WATCHMAKER'S ART OVER THREE CENTURIES REVEALED BY EXQUISITE CASES



All photos by Courtesy of Marshall Field & Co.  
Upper Left—This Exquisitely Enamelled Watchcase Shows the Deep, Rich Coloring of a Rose  
Upper Center—The Massive Case of Lord Nelson's Cabin Watch, 5½ inches in Diameter  
Upper Right—This Pearl-Set Swiss Case Was Made in 1790. Water



Seems to Flow From the Fountain when a Spring Is Touched.  
Below—An Italian Watch of the Early Seventeenth Century, Wholly of Ivory Except the Mainspring

## Watches of Three Centuries

By AMY BONNER

VERY old watches, ingenious and beautiful specimens, some as large as modern alarm clocks, others the size of a dime, some in cases of curious kinds—chased silver, brass, semi-precious stones and in cruciform or other unusual shapes—were placed on public view not long ago in the galleries of Marshall Field & Co. This is the William H. Wheeler collection, which shows the evolution of portable timekeepers from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century.

It includes examples of the work of the most famous clockmakers who contributed toward the progress of horology. There are watches by Thomas Tompion, "the father of English clockmakers" (1638-1713); "honest George Graham," who was associated with Tompion for a number of years, and by another contemporary, Daniel Quare. Pierre Droz and Thomas Mudge came along about 75 years later.

The wondrous mechanism of some of them has seemed to be impossible to repair. As Arthur Hayden remarks in "Chats on Old Clocks": Possibly

there is no one... who could set the wheels in motion as there is no one who could originate the exquisite tracery and filigree work, the perfect enameling, and delicacy of metal work in old watches."

Cultural Objects Should Be Shared  
After some thought Mrs. Wheeler decided to exhibit this collection, which had been a center of interest in the Wheeler home over a number of years. Cultural objects, she believes, should be shared in America more or less as they are abroad, and visitors to an exhibition of watches would surely appreciate their merits as well as a circle of intimate friends.

The gathering of these specimens had been begun a number of years ago when Mr. Wheeler came upon a few very old watches in the course of a business experience in the related field. Two reasons made showing the collection difficult: one was the rather intimate associations which surrounded the collection and the other the curious attitude of collector friends, who maintained that showing such things tends to lower their value. Mrs. Wheeler decided to brook adverse opinions and to show to the public that which had given pleasure to friends in the Wheeler home.

Two of the old watches are especially notable, one a drum shape, and one a round bronze model, the latter signed M. Coubare le Mans, dated about 1550. These earlier watches were all of iron—plates, pinions, wheels—and no screws, but rivets only were used. These both have the Nuremberg mark, measure about two and a half inches across, and were intended to be hung from a chain worn about the neck.

Gerbert, the Monk and Mechanic  
These recall the record of the first watches, which followed the invention of the clock at the end of the tenth century. "An assemblage of wheels actuated by weights" was devised by Gerbert, a student monk of Magdeburg Cathedral, who is generally credited with first constructing

this contrivance. The first portable timepieces were the result of the substitution by Peter Hele, shortly after 1500, of a steel ribbon tightly coiled about a central spindle to drive the mechanism instead of weights.

A contemporary account published in Nuremberg in 1511 remarks that "Peter Hele (an abbreviation of Heilein) of youthful age executes works that gain the admiration of mathematicians, viz., he makes watches of iron, of many wheels, that however they are worn, whether in the stomach or in the purse, will show and strike the hour during 40 hours."

The beautifully chased bronze cases usually were pierced with an aperture above each numeral, to allow of seeing the hour. There was at first little distinction between the early table clocks and those to be worn. It is said that the Puritans, from a desire to avoid ostentation, relegated the timepiece to the pocket, later wearing it attached to a fob, a word derived from the German "fuppe," meaning small pocket.

Some Had Several Cases  
There are four old coach watches in the collection. The largest measures five inches across and is incased in a leather case and dated 1740. It is equipped with a repeater mechanism which acts when a cord is pulled. A smaller and more handsome model is the oldest of the four. It shows the catgut line connection between the barrel and fusee instead of the more familiar steel chain.

A watch made by Thomas Mudge for Ferdinand VI of Spain is an interesting model which acts when a cord is pulled. It has the three cases for different occasions. The outer one of sharkskin, designed for use in out-of-door pursuits, is removable, showing a decorated gold case within. This was intended for everyday use about the palace. The third and inner case, seen when the second is removed, was reserved for occasions of state.

Outer cases are also of various metals, chased and engraved; of tortoise shell; wood painted with delicate flower shapes; "eather plique," shagreen and other similar materials. Small velvet or muslin watch pads were often inserted between the cases to protect them. Watch papers with verses of which the following is typical were used:

"Time is—the present moment well employ;  
Time was—is past—thou canst not it enjoy;  
Time future—us not and may not be;  
Time present—is the only time for thee."

Queen Elizabeth Had Many  
An exquisite gold filigree tulip of remarkable workmanship opens to

disclose a watch, typical of the small ones of the period around 1590. By that time their manufacture had spread from Germany to France, with Blois and Rouen as centers. These small watches were known as "toys," and the dealers as "toy-men," because clasp, buckles and other small objects were grouped with watches in the advertisements of the period as "toys," or as we would say today, novelties.

Carved rock crystal, insects, mandolins, books, stars, watches in rings, in pear-shaped scent bottles, in patch or vanity boxes, were some of the forms the timepieces took in harmony with the extravagance of the age. Queen Elizabeth possessed a large collection of rather fine specimens, among which was listed in an inventory one, "garnished with rubies and diamonds;" another "a jewell, two emeralds, th' other side having in it a clocke."

Swiss Watch Found in China  
The "fountain" watch, one of the most interesting specimens, was obtained from the famous Marfels collection. It was made for the Oriental trade in 1790 and has a delicately contrived mechanism at the back; by means of tiny crystals and invisible wires it creates the image of water flowing from a fountain while a musical effect is heard in a set of tiny bells. This watch was in the Queen's dressing room after being inherited by a succession of Manchu emperors.

In that collectors' standby, "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers," F. J. Britten mentions the heart-shaped, richly jeweled watch in this collection. The outer case is of plain silver, but the inner case of gold contains 1700 pearls and 153 turquoises. The mechanism contains an ingenious arrangement by which a boy plays music, the mandolin, another blows upon reeds, the arms of a windmill turn, while a musical accompaniment plays.

A patient search was necessary, both in the United States and Europe, to find finer specimens to add to the first few acquisitions, replacing certain models with more desirable ones, so that within the limit of one hundred examples the progress of the watchmaking art might be seen in an illuminating and comprehensive fashion.

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## The Ancient Art of Cameo Cutting

THE cutting of cameos dates from so remote a period and has enjoyed, at so many epochs, a recrudescence of popularity that the collector who elects to specialize in them will discover a rich reward for any study and search that may be devoted to their acquisition.

Archaeologists have established the fact that cameo-cutting was known to the Etruscans, and our museums house many a fine model that belongs to the days of Ancient Rome. Indeed, the Romans seem eagerly to have adopted in reverse form the intaglio of the Greeks, employing in their designing the same craftsmen. They excelled in the sunk carvings that appealed so greatly to the cultural classes of Athens and Delphi.

To a Roman Emperor there seemed to exist no more appropriate way of expressing the royal approbation of some gallant achievement or of some great work of art than by means of the bestowal of a cameo. Representing the imperial countenance, thus many a fine cameo portrait was commissioned from cutters whose work was probably confined to an output of this description.

Fostered by Royalty  
According to the magnitude of the occasion which the gift should commemorate, would be the material employed and the standing of the artist involved. The less important pieces would be cut from agate or from onyx. These two stones, by reason of their contrasting strata, formed excellent media for relief cutting. The more costly gems would be carved from lapis lazuli, beryl, topaz, chrysoprase and so on.

The fashion of signifying royal favor by means of a cameo portrait of the donor is one that has continued to enjoy patronage right up to modern times. It flourished under the French kings and Austrian emperors, and the English queens, Elizabeth and Victoria, both encouraged this and other sides of the art and possessed extensive collections of their own.

Under Queen Victoria a great impetus was given to cameo-cutting on shells. To the majority of these, typical settings of heavy gold or of pinchbeck in rope or twist design were given. These added, it must be admitted, but little to the beauty of the work of art which they encircled.

The subjects exploited by the classic gem-cutters, apart from those concerned with the prominent individualities of their day, were mostly concerned with their mythology. Roman ladies fastened their draperies with a cameo depicting the rise of Venus from the foam. Roman generals carried their clocks with a gem illustrative of the labors of Hercules.

Hence the precedence of themes of this nature among cameos belonging to much later periods, whose craftsmen deemed it wise to go for inspiration to the early models. Thus there arises for the collector a considerable difficulty in allocating with any degree of certitude the correct date or nationality of many examples.

Accurate Dating Difficult  
It requires indeed the nicest judgment and the most painstaking examination of authenticated specimens, classified in our public collections, to determine which must be attributed to classic times, which to those of the Crusaders, which belong to the Medieval revival, which to the Renaissance, and so forth.

The later the cameo, the greater the tendency to display sharp edges, as compared with the smoother, rounded lines mellowed by time. In style and dexterity of technique there often is little that is distinctive.

To the expert cameo-cutter there has always existed a special appeal in the subjects requiring the greatest

skill. Thus we find not infrequently such subjects as "Phoebus driving his Seven-Horsed Chariot," with the 28 equine legs most marvelously and distinctly defined in an incredibly small area, yet without any loss of vigor in the representation. Shells have lent themselves more accommodatingly than stones to such meticulous work, being softer and more tractable.

Some Problems Solved  
But from agate and from onyx were contrived color effects which could hardly be developed from any other materials. Classic heads, enwreathed in vine leaves or laurel in the same tone as that of the base, but in contrast to the features relieved upon it, were favorite devices. Though arising legitimately from the character of a real stone, these were also sometimes artificially developed by means of a stain—another point of which the collector must beware.

Interior also in value are the cameos that have been carved from a stone or shell insufficiently deep to provide the highly relieved effects sought. In consequence, some are built up artificially with a compound hard enough to bear the cutters' tool. Such instances may be detected on careful examination through a slight deviation in tone between the two parts, perceptible under the lens.

These must not be confused with the cameos which are composed entirely of a hardened paste, specially prepared to give the cutter a material of the exact size and shape needed for the subject which he aimed at depicting. But the most interesting of the gems are, on the other hand, those in which the cutter submitted gracefully to the natural cameo's formation and ingeniously built up his own design to fit it.

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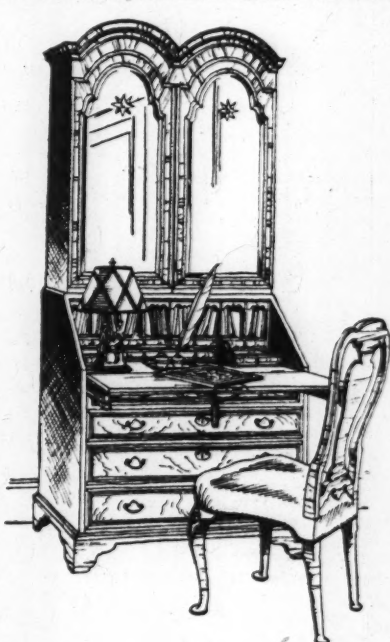
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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## New Myaskovsky Symphonies

By VICTOR BELAIEV

APRIL brought four performances of Myaskovsky symphonies—the world premiere of the Tenth and the Ninth at Moscow, on April 2 and 23, respectively; the Third at Moscow on April 22, and the first Leningrad performance of the Tenth on April 25. From this list we see that the talent of this composer has given two new symphonies to the world.

The Tenth Symphony, in one movement, begun in 1926, and finished in 1928, is distinguished by its exceptional form and dramatic content. In form it appears to be a development of the ideas implanted in Myaskovsky's Seventh Symphony. As to the position it occupies among his other compositions, it may almost be regarded as the crowning achievement of his symphonic work, a certain part of which shows itself to be an approximation of the form of the symphony to that of the symphonic poem. Myaskovsky's Tenth Symphony is both poetic and programmatic, the program being supplied by a striking work of one of the best Russian classical poets. The composer confesses that each of his symphonies has its program, but he is unwilling to divulge them.

The Ninth Symphony, in its simpler and brighter than the Tenth, and in this respect is nearest of all to the Fifth. The first movement, in simple ternary form, is followed by a brilliant scherzo reminiscent of the "infernal" scherzo of the composer's Sixth Symphony. The remarkable slow movement represents a sort of cradle song, with a contrasted middle section. The finale is lightly written, very much in the style of the French overture, which is something new for Myaskovsky.

While its manner is unaffected and easy, the Ninth Symphony is by no means primitive from the point of view of technique; indeed, it is an example of technical perfection in every respect, including that of counterpoint, since we find in it various forms of canon, from the two part in direct and contrary motion, to the five-part with three additional free parts.

The Tenth Symphony was performed at Moscow by the conductorless orchestra, which was quite equal to the great technical difficulties of the work. The composer had many calls and was presented with a laurel wreath by the audience. At Leningrad this symphony was played at a State Philharmonic Concert, conducted by Nikolai Malko. The Ninth Symphony was given at Moscow at a concert of the Association for Contemporary Music, when a fine reading of it was afforded by the Hungarian conductor, Stefan Strasser.

This work is heard comparatively rarely, though it has every claim on the attention of conductors and public. Written in 1913-1914, it is marked by profundity and pathos; it consists of two long movements, an imposing funeral march serving as the coda of the second.

Full Recognition  
In recent years Myaskovsky as a symphonist has received full recognition in his native land as well as

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on the concert platforms of both continents. There can be no doubt that the two new symphonies will soon be performed in western Europe and in the New World, as they are quite worthy of it. It is equally certain that the more often his symphonies are heard the better they will be understood by the public.

Myaskovsky is one of those composers who are wrapped up in themselves and who reveal their work only to such as are willing to associate themselves with it and to understand it. Thanks to this composer's exceptional modesty as an artist, his compositions do not glitter with superficial effects invented for their own sake. In order that they may be presented to the hearer in their true form and in a manner worthy of them, the conductor must have a profound sense of the inward pathos instilled into every note of them by the composer; only under these conditions can the genuine Myaskovsky be heard from the concert platform, divined by the conductor and directly affect the hearer. Unfortunately his works have very rarely been favored with a performance of this kind.



NICOLAS MYASKOVSKY

## Recent London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON  
MANY famous foreign musicians have been in London lately, or sitting back and forth between London and Paris. Rachmaninoff, Jarnach, Pachmann (who made his final farewell on May 20), Segovia, Heifetz, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Reinhold von Warlich, Elena Gerhardt, Elisabeth Schumann, Lotte Lehmann, Frieda Leider, Wanda Landowska, Cecilia Hansen—the galaxy of names, taken at random, is even now incomplete.

Years ago Rachmaninoff made his reputation by his C sharp minor prelude; it is, however, but a tithe of his title to fame. His concertos and other pieces for piano are among the most effective of contemporary works and he is as capable of performing them as any virtuoso before the public. Unlike some composers who are content to play their works with that curious "composer-placidity" comparable to the manner of parents who think they know their children too well to be polite to them, Rachmaninoff treats his own compositions with the same care as those of other men. But it is precisely because he is a composer that

his readings of the classics get their distinguishing features.

It was principally as a pianist that he framed the program of his recital at Queen's Hall on May 13. In two Organ Choral Preludes (Bach-Busoni), Liszt's Fantasia quasi F minor, and Chopin's Fantasia in F minor, the differences between the horizontal lines of the Bach work, the perpendicular lines of the Liszt, and the Chopin arabesques were well discriminated. With works by Chopin and himself the salient impressions were "sickness" and Slay phrasing. But while Rachmaninoff's Chopin called forth contradictory criticism, his performance of his own Preludes was by tacit consent perfect. Later, submitting to the inevitable, Rachmaninoff gave his C sharp minor prelude for an encore. He phrased it with a motto theme like a falling sigh, not as three hammer strokes.

Philipp Jarnach is younger than Rachmaninoff, and has an almost cosmopolitan equipment. The attraction of a song recital by Reinhold von Warlich with Jarnach at the piano drew a large audience to Wigmore Hall on May 22 to hear their program of modern Romanticism. Six songs by Strauss made the attraction, and the intuitive experience of the expression of an introspective musical nature. Ten songs by Jarnach formed an interesting and more vigorous group. Drawn from Op. 7 and Op. 15, they represented the two periods of his career and included such dramatic things as the grim Ballade "Der Paze" and examples of pure lyricism such as "Jasmin."

Roughly it may be said that Jarnach treats the vocal line with a bias toward the modern French style, seldom expressing the poem by melody, as did Schubert, but charging the accompaniments with significance. A final group of songs by Richard Strauss contained "Im Spatboot," a most remarkable song, and sung with wonderful atmosphere. Indeed, throughout the recital the practiced artistry of von Warlich's interpretation and the intuitive experience of Jarnach's accompaniments were consummate. But oh! if one could be quite sure whether von Warlich is singing in the pure or tempered scale!

Frieda Kwast-Kodapp gave a pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall with a tremendous technique and a style that followed accepted rules of interpretation to ruthless ends. Was there a pianissimo, it was in good order; was there a fortissimo, it was overwhelming. For sheer volume her tone is probably bigger than that of any other player heard in London.

Phyllis Archibald is a British singer, but (because of England's queer operative conditions) better known abroad than at home. Her recital in Aeolian Hall gave a taste of her excellence. A fine voice for big parts, a fine stage presence and dramatic power. In the pathetic Aria from "Les Troyens" by Berlioz and in the Habanera from Bizet's "Carmen" she was like two different women. For lieder work her voice is unwieldy unless the song has breadth (her restraint and warmth in Strauss's "Zueignung" were first rate), nor is her sense of humor sufficient for de Falla's popular Spanish songs.

Among newcomers must be mentioned Lois Davidson (an American soprano who gave a recital in Wigmore Hall) and Sam Barlow, an American composer whose concert of his own works met with approbation.

## 'Star' and 'Ensemble' Opera

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna  
SHORTLY before the Vienna Staatsoper folded its tents for an undertaking without precedent in the history of the house—a season at the Paris Opera with almost the entire Vienna company, orchestra, scenery and chorus—the "reform" of the national opera house became once more the subject for heated discussion.

The necessity was suddenly discovered for reinforcing Franz Schalk and Robert Heger, the two principal Kapellmeisters of the Staatsoper, with a new first conductor: Clemens Krauss, once a young and most promising conductor of the house, now firmly established as chief of the Frankfurt Opera and preparing for his first visit to Philadelphia as guest conductor, was selected. A diel of influences set in and ended with Krauss's withdrawal from his candidacy, whereupon Wilhelm Furtwängler was definitely chosen and engaged for a limited number of guest appearances.

Furtwängler, eminent conductor that he is, is not a man of the theater; and 20 or more guest performances sandwiched in between the international tours of the justly sought artist will not bring what was the original object of his appointment: a "reform" of the Staatsoper.

Schalk firmly established  
The question furthermore arises whether such a "reform" is necessary, even desirable. Franz Schalk is a great musician, if not a dazzling virtuoso of the baton, and a man possessed by a great love of his house and gifted with a fine understanding for the demands of its traditions. There is perhaps no more authentic conductor of Wagner, Beethoven and Mozart than he.

If anything could be held against Schalk it is the fact that he is averse to modernism in its extreme form, as regards works as well as his manner of presentation. The often far-fetched modern stage methods and the new, "subjective" manner of singing and conducting the classics are not his; and rightly so, for with the Austrian, more closely related to the Italian and Gallic outlook than the Teutonic orientation, opera is a thing of luxury and pleasure more than of problem-seeking intellectuality. The public and tradition of the Vienna Opera demand above all a fine orchestra, beautiful voices and strong acting; stylistic experiments are a secondary consideration.

"Edipus Rex" in Vienna  
Thus, when the Vienna Opera presented, under Schalk's baton, Stravinsky's "Edipus Rex," the outcome was quite different from the Berlin performance. The setting, far from being radical or "simplified," was rather gorgeous and costly; and Schalk dwelt on the classic elegance of the production, on its problematic twentieth century trimmings. Thereby the latest and strangest child of Stravinsky's fancy became a thing of the theater, and a deeply effective one. Beautifully staged, the play, through the evening, the many beauties of the score were emphasized, and Stravinsky's work profited from this procedure.

If a certain ambiguity prevailed, it was not the fault of the production. Stravinsky's genius, as fully in Jostka's aria—a twentieth-century paraphrase on Bachian style

was studying at the moment, and then present it on the stage. The authorities permitted the boys and girls to attend the performance during school hours, and the theater was crowded.

It is intimated that Adelaide has an excellent chance to start a movement for the encouragement of professional dramatic art by reorganizing the interior of this large exhibition building, and making it available for performances at a low cost, with, perhaps, a state subsidy. That was just prior to the war, when the Victorian Government considered recognition to the Melbourne Repertory Theater. The largest public hall in Adelaide, the Exhibition Building, splendidly situated on the beautiful North Terrace Boulevard, is seldom used now owing to the former held its big festivals there, having moved to new headquarters, Adelaide, of course, has its theaters and town hall, but these are rarely available for what may be regarded as educational entertainments, whose objects are not merely profits. An instance of this was provided recently when the Allan Wilkie Shakespearean Company was forced to pay a high fee for the use of a theater, although the prices for admission are always fixed to meet the wishes of the great majority who are anxious to see such plays staged, and cannot afford the heavy expense of a long season.

The Queensland Government, recognizing the value of Mr. Wilkie's work, gives generous concessions on its railways, but elsewhere his company has to run the gantlet of the competition of commercial theaters without financial assistance. On his recent visit to Adelaide, Mr. Wilkie is reported to have lost more than £2000. It is not a large amount, but with deficiencies in other cities, the handicap is greatly increased. The Allan Wilkie company is admittedly performing a national service in Shakespearean art.

It is pleasing, however, to hear from the South Australian Premier that the Government is prepared to help in the cost of staging Shakespearean works, and that in the recent season in Adelaide the state agreed to a reduction of the company's expenses. The Government is prepared to allow school children to witness the plays. What Mr. Wilkie did was to learn from the director of education the Shakespearean play which the pupils of the state schools

have less voice and more mannerisms. These performances were polyglot affairs, with sometimes three different languages more or less intelligibly sung on the stage, with scenery borrowed from the Vienna Volksoper to replace the Staatsoper decorations then in Paris, and with a makeshift orchestra of understudies.

The Staatsoper is often accused of "star system" ambitions, and the German theaters are held up as perfect examples of "ensemble art." That the "star theater" is dangerous and the "ensemble theater" of the German type unsuited for Viennese taste was shown by the said guest performance on one hand, and by the visit of the Cologne Opera on the other. Handel's "Julius Caesar," Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" and Mozart's "Così fan tutte" was the repertoire of the Cologne guests. Here we had evidence of what Germany wants and what Vienna will not accept as daily operatic menu: a company of artists excellently drilled by an eminent stage director (Hans Strohbach), each artist in a small but important part, in a minute machinery directed by the stage manager and by the excellent conductor (Eugen Szenkar); scenery that was original and often beautiful, with an abundance of costumes that were not always discriminately applied; subtle light effects and groupings; but not one strong histrionic individuality, nor one really beautiful, individual voice. From the time of the visit of the Staatsoper, Vienna drew the conclusion that the Staatsoper holds the proper middle course between "star opera" and exaggerated "ensemble theater."

## Of Artistic Collectivism

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin  
NO DOUBT, at the present moment, while German and Austrian artists are singing in England and France, Russian opera has, at least in appearance, won the upper hand in Germany. It may be that Chaliapin, the Great Russian, has won the lion's share of the honor of his record for the highest fee, he is considered by the musical world more as an international virtuoso than as an artist representing his own nation.

But there is no denying that Chaliapin himself, though accustomed to sing in France, England, and America with artists belonging to those nations, has not for Berlin, established as the Russian atmosphere by surrounding himself with Russian and Lithuanian singers. But he remains the great, the unparalleled Chaliapin. It must be confessed that never before has the ensemble of Russian opera been so convincing as in the performance of "Boris Godunov" with Chaliapin and a Russian cast in the Berlin Staatsoper.

It must, however, be mentioned that just at the moment when Russian opera with Chaliapin made its first appearance in Berlin, another cast was appearing with the greatest success at the Berlin Theater des Westens. This Jewish-Russian company, led by Alexander Granovsky, has aroused great enthusiasm by the skill with which its members realize the dramatic and musical intentions of the composer. This man of genius, fully conscious of the fact that no single artist in his company is outstanding, has raised the general level so that works of no particular drawing power acquire it by the masterly production. Granovsky knows how to get the utmost from his material. Jewish characteristics

Now, the Lithuanian choir who came to sing the choral parts of "Boris," and who struck their audiences by the freshness of their voices and by their lifelike stage action (impossible without intense preparatory work), were extraordinarily natural. Never before, at least in Berlin, where "Boris" belongs among the most carefully performed operas, has Moussorgsky's work found a realization like this by the Russians.

Chaliapin's impersonation of the principal part need not be described again. If, after so many years of public work, he sometimes lacks vocal power, he is compensated by the refinement with which realism and musical interpretation are blended into one. This is so striking that all the other members of the cast, among whom are some of value, are overshadowed by him. Thus both artistic collectivism and individualism are, thanks to Chaliapin and the chorus, brought to the highest possible effect.

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## Of Old String Instruments

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York  
CURRENT in the musical news are the doling of violin dealers and collectors. Activities that a while ago were the favorite talk of artists who like a good instrument to play on, and of well-to-do persons who have an enthusiasm for buying antique treasures, have become of popular importance. A musical firm an official of which I have now and then talked with informally about old violins, violas and violoncellos now sends out information on the latest sales of works by Stradivari, Guarnerius and the other famous makers.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, which gathers in examples of the old Italian craftsmanship that come its way and employs a man to take charge of them, has issued a circular for the press noting the excitement of the market. The story contains such high figures as to give the whole activity an air of speculation, or the appearance of a grand hobby-horse race. Nevertheless, persons who have free resources keep on making offers, prices rise higher every day, and the objects of desire continually change hands. Purchasers do not always divulge what they pay. The collector and his money, as someone scandalized by the infatuation once said to me, are soon parted.

Some High Prices  
But whoever speaks or remains silent concerning amounts, the Wurlitzer people evidently have a fair idea about them. On the second page of their communication there appears, as instances, the sums of \$25,000, \$33,000 and \$50,000. The first is associated with the name of Rudolph Bukey of Honolulu; the second, with that of San Malo, the violinist; and the third, with that of Mme. Luboshutz, the violinist.

Nothing could cause more general gratification in the matter than the passage of the old instruments into the possession of actual performers. For that meant that an artist has something to employ new powers of interpretation upon, and that the public has something to exercise fresh sensibilities of listening upon. For again and again I have heard a violinist or a violoncello repine that he must play on a humdrum, unresponsive instrument, while a wealthy collector holds the one he would like to use, a silent object of admiration. And yet, I am not sure that the eighteenth century treasure should be too much carried about from place to place and exploited on every concert platform, regardless of who knows or who listens. For my own part, I like to see a work of 1715, 1725 or whatever the date may be, treated with particular consideration, brought to view only when I am aware, and stayed upon only when I am prepared to think of its peculiar qualities.

For Special Occasions  
For, after all, the difference between a good modern violin and an extraordinary antique one is not so great. I imagine that anyone can perceive it instantly and against all adverse odds. No; the great "Strad,"

to my thinking, should be treated as an individual rarity of tone, suitable for special occasions. For that reason I favored those concerts which Rodman Wanamaker got up, inviting distinguished artists to play solo or ensemble on the instruments of his collection and then inviting an audience to enjoy the program.

Though there may be much foolishness about violin collecting, though there may be much broken and mended trash that goes under the name of old make, and though there may be much purchasing done on mere points, such as shape of sounding box, color of varnish and position and curve of "f-holes," still I believe the enthusiasm is warrantable. Really, what we are after is beauty of tone, and without any question it resides in the old fiddles, whatever may be the explanation, as nowhere else. In scarcely anything else does tone stay and improve as time goes. Possibly something of the sort characterizes organ stops. But the tenuous, the ethereal, the angelic remains and strengthens in the bowed instruments as in none that are blown, plucked or struck.

Tonal Values  
Strangely, the tone is not always perceived at its true value upon the instant, a good deal depending on the relative position of player and listener. An old Cremona may have a coarse sound, heard near by, and may disclose its glories only when heard half way and more across an auditorium. Again, it may sound thin when we are close to the player and seem to take on richness of quality when we stand at the back wall.

There arises the question, if anybody persists in doubt, whether the collecting of old violins, like that of other antiques, does not indicate a historic change. The period and its labors may have passed, and we are, forsooth, regretfully endeavoring to hold back what is some for good. Perhaps the violin is a vanishing sonority in music. Certain composers have declared that to be the case, and they have subordinated the string harmony in their scoring, as something inferior and out of date, or they have written with the expectation of finding, some day, a substitute harmony, more powerful in the base, more penetrating in the tenor and alto. Until they furnish further evidence, perhaps we should hear Mr. San Malo play the Bach "Chaconne" on the "Earl of Westmoreland," or Mme. Luboshutz play the Mendelssohn Concerto on "Le Rossignol," her acquisition from the Wurlitzers.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Always a Touch of Beauty

ONE of the delights of listening to speeches is that occasionally one hears something—I mean something that swings open a door. One never knows when a thing will be said that makes history, cleaves a new pathway for thought, or touches the top of human striving. So it was worth while but yesterday. The speaker was no propagandist, no politician, no orator. His story was pedestrian enough, but all in a breath he said, "We aim to give a touch of beauty to everything we do." From that moment one listener felt that he had all the honey necessary for one trip among the flowers; so he grew introspective and quaffed at its rich nutriment.

Think with me for a few moments of that strange "baffling extra" beauty, in the world around us. How could one's thoughts miss that in these days when nature is tipping the hills with delicate gold and mixing her paint-box with all the colors of the rainbow? The fuller crimson on the robin's breast, that Tennyson talks about, and the brighter iris on the burnished dove, evoke deep thoughts. Every season of the year seems to have its peculiar beauty, but it is not long since we in New England were just emerging into summer and part of the charm is the remarkable blending of patience and abruptness, the coy hesitancy and bursting preciosity, with which the springtime broke through the barrenness of winter. What wonderful strategy a bed of tulips that I watched revealed! Crocuses cried from the earth with open throats, a revelation of gold and blue. New energy was leaping everywhere and continuously bursting into fragrance and melody. It was not long till violet-time was succeeded by celandines, lilacs, cherry blossom, plum blossom, crab blossom. Slow and sudden came up the spring of the year. Nature gives to everything some beauty of its own. The commonest grass, straight of stem, the flowing movement of leaf, and trembling grace of bent blossom is a marvel.

How true is Emerson:  
Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,  
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,  
But it carves the bow of beauty there,  
And the ripples in rhyme the oars forsake.

Now I wonder why such beauty is given in nature if not to help us also toward partaking of it? Wordsworth received nature's gentle admonition to be redeemed from "the boundless thirst of trivial pleasures," and led to higher and nobler things. And Coleridge in very fine lines speaks of nature thus:

Thou poorest on us thy soft influences,  
Thy sunny hues, fair forms, and breathing sweets,  
Thy melodies of woods, and winds, and waters,

Till we relent, and can no more endure  
To be a jarring and a dissonant thing  
Amid the general dance and minstrelsy.

How can one look out upon the fair world without being thankful that loveliness is not confined to the conservatories of kings, the gardens of queens, but is spread out lavishly in sky and sea, on every rustic hedge and every wayside flower! Now all this tells me that the Creator is the Great Artist who indeed implants beauty in everything He has made "very good."

And now, what about the world of work? "We aim to give the touch of beauty to all we do"—would that make a difference to our human striving for bread and butter and jam? All too often when men face forth to his daily toil he goes into the shadowed realm of industrialism, where ugliness seems to sprawl over everything, and great gift of insight is necessary to purge the vision. Is it not a singular thing that our democratic and productive age combines to trim individuals down to a level of commonplace conformity and uniformity? We, men especially, nearly all wear the same cut of clothing, from collar to pearl buttons; most of our shoes lack distinctiveness and individuality; our hats are often horrid to wear, if not to look at. Our habiliments are made on a sort of modern conventional pattern as rigid as the figures carved by Egyptian sculptors, which produced a uniform result. The same, in general, may be said about the frame and furniture of our workaday world. A century ago when a person built a house it was very largely made of the materials close at hand. Each village had something distinctive in its architecture, the wood and stones of the district being repeated in the buildings. The ingenuity of individuality was used in decorations. Oftentimes the buildings fitted into the landscape with the homogeneity and beauty of a swan upon a lake. But nowadays the materials that build houses may come from the ends of the earth, bringing their offenses with them.

Probably we do not care for beauty less in our generation; but we do seem to care for something else more. Or probably our age is in less intimate relationship with its surroundings. I am not saying there is not beauty of a sort in the workmanship of today, but I will say, it is not inevitable beauty. The beauty we see in automobiles, for example, has something ulterior about it: it is not there for its own sake. It is unsavable beauty, but not inevitable beauty. It is not so much an achievement as an accomplishment. It is a delight all the same; just so far as it is beauty at all. It is an augury that beauty is an abiding necessity. Even in the struggle for bread, if the bread is to be wholesome as well as plentiful, we must get a touch of beauty into what we do.

At this point a lady of culture and refinement and great natural poise and personal charm called to see me. Knowing her fairly intimately I took the opportunity afforded by her company of testifying to her own little and of expanding my point of view. I remarked appreciatively on her personal appearance and expatiated a little humorously, possibly a bit irritatingly, on the generally expressed doctrine of femininity, weakness for personal adornment. She promptly expressed herself without dubiety on my poor estate, and gave me to understand that comeliness was not only a gift of nature, but also that it is the business of the human unit to improve on nature as much as possible. "To preserve our natural beauty and to enhance it," she said, "is a duty. I will go further and declare that it is our duty to use whatever aids are known to us to improve our personal appearance, providing (she added) that we do not run into excessive outlays of money and time, and allow ourselves to be carried into extravagance and mere external display."

This impressed me as being sensible and wise. Hence I pressed the thought of the hour into deeper channels by drawing attention to the difference between internal beauty and external. I actually quoted Socrates, and made his face one of arresting power but of arresting plainness—snub nose, wide nostrils, thick lips, wide mouth, wrinkled brow and heavy eyes protruding like a crab's. Yet he had alert intelligence, clear discernment, sovereign elevation of character. His great prayer was, "Grant to me to be beautiful within." That indicates clearly the direction in which the highest beauty is to be found; it apprehends a deep secret of human living.

We concluded with the thought that the best means to beauty of person is to have beautiful things in the character. The influence of external beauty upon our daily living and our everyday looks was discussed thoroughly. We recall Wordsworth's lines—

And beauty born of murmuring sound  
Shall pass into her face.

J. M.

## On Shotover

The shaken poplar leaves  
Are singing like small rain;  
Their music-master thrush  
Is quiet again.

Across the dusk beneath,  
Between the hawthorn trees,  
Are gliding traffic lights,  
Strange golden bees.

Amber is in the moon,  
And when I bend to look  
She's written shapes of grass  
This on my book.

I read no more tonight.  
The gold bees cross the plain:  
The shaken poplar leaves  
Sing like small rain.

G. E. H. GIBSON, in *Oxford Magazine*.

## Swans at Santa Barbara

You five,  
Lined up at the pool's brim—  
Three swan-white,  
Two tawny cygnets—  
Must for some moments consider  
Why grass from my hand  
Preferably?

There lies the lawn's whole sward,  
And there a plump mound  
Of cut clover  
The gardener placed for you—  
Yet, grass from my hand,  
A sprig at a time,  
A sprig at a time,  
Awaiting turns,  
With amiable, interested eyes!

Now I am leaving you—  
Must obey the mild tyranny  
Of this gentle pastime—  
Must for some moments consider  
Cream trumpet flowers,  
Pink passion flowers,  
Great yellow roses.

And now the kind path,  
Humorous me,  
Leads back to the pool.  
Here you come, you five!  
Three swan-white ones sailing,  
Black-shadowed paddling feet  
Hinting at haste,

An occasional lifted wing  
Assisting—  
The two tawny youngsters  
Frankly pell-mell—  
Near me again,  
Churning about,  
Whirl of swans! Whirl of swans!  
Swaying necks, fluttering wings,  
Swan-whiteness,  
Talking gentle little swan-talk at me!

Now, quiet—  
Tiny crystal spheres, sun-filled,  
Memorizing  
That recent aquatic festivity.

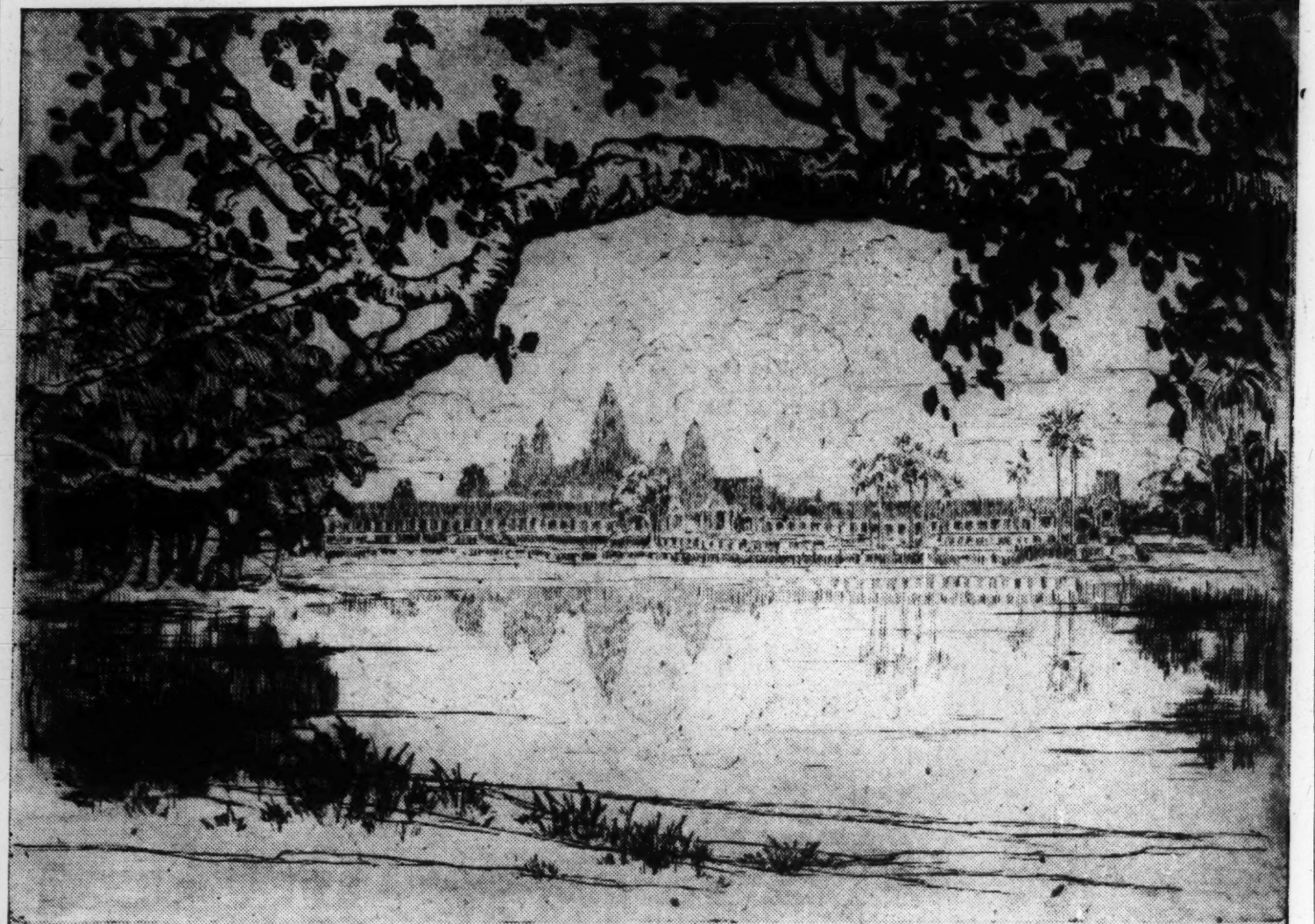
Roll round on your swan-white backs.

Then, here, a sprig, swan-white!  
And next, you funny cygnets!  
A sprig, serene and swan-white!  
A sprig, you tawny swan-child!  
A sprig, O swan-swain-white one!

When the path leads me away,  
As paths must,  
You will inveigle other passers  
Into this highly entertaining  
Sprig-at-a-time, sprig-at-a-time  
process.

I shall come again,  
To you or to other swans!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.



Evening, Angkor-Wat. From an Etching by Lucille Douglass.

THE marvelously beautiful temple, Angkor-Wat, was the final expression of the artistic sense of the Khmers, that mysterious race of people who flourished in the heart of the Indo-Chinese peninsula when Europe was plunged in the dark ages. Built in the twilight of those centuries which closed in on that splendid culture, this temple embodies the architecture evolved during the thousand years of its development. Had the Khmers left but this one example of their art, it would still be sufficient to place them in the front rank with the Egyptians and Assyrians and to give challenge to the masterpieces of Greek art.

The history of the Khmers is meager. Ancient characters on a few stelae in the temples, a fragmentary diary kept by the Chinese traveler, Te-hou Ta-kowan, who accompanied the Mogul Ambassador to the court in 1295; slender threads upon which to hang so precious a jewel. But this much is certain—a tribe of people, of undoubted Hindu origin, migrated to the northern part of Indo-China in very ancient times, bringing with them their culture and religion. Little by little they were driven to the southwest—building capitals only to abandon them, until by the eighth century they were firmly established in what is now known as Cambodia.

Here was built the great and pre-gigantic city of Angkor-Thom, whose inhabitants at the height of their glory numbered more than a million. The Rome of Caesar Augustus was not so large nor the Athens of Pericles. A strong and powerful nation, whose warrior kings were also patrons of the arts, their temples and palaces were masterpieces of architecture, splendidly decorated by artists of the highest rank. The history of the Khmers is the history of those European nations who, grown powerful, became enervated through luxury and indulgence. By the end of the fourteenth century the glory had departed, the country was invaded by the revolting Siamese, and the once mighty Khmers were wiped from the pages of history across which they had marched with such colorful pageantry. Vanished—whence and how? No one has been able to answer. Their temples and palaces were abandoned to the faithless conquerors swept on to establish the capital of the kingdom of Cambodia at Phnom Penh. The halls of joy and light were given over to the jungle. Everything perishable is gone. Only the carved stones are eloquent.

Not until 1858 was this treasure given back to the world, although rumors of a hidden city had come out of the jungle from time to time. A French scientist, Henri Mouhot, during his explorations, came suddenly upon the five lacry towers of the Wat etched against the sky. Small wonder that he thought that he had awakened in a magic city. Since that time Cambodia has become a French Protectorate and the ruins have been restored to something of their former beauty under the direction of some of France's archaeologists and scholars.

Angkor-Wat, the temple outside the city walls, was the last great edifice to be built. Begun in the eleventh century by Suryavarman II, it was still unfinished when the Khmers went down in defeat three

centuries later. This building, inclosed by a moat, fills a rectangle of area of which is three and one-half square miles. It consists of three colonnaded terraces, increasing in height as they decrease in size, forming a vast building, pyramidal in shape, ever reaching upward until the final sanctuary is crowned by a splendid plinth which rises some two hundred and fifty feet from the ground. More overwhelming than the Titanic character of the ruins is the wealth of exquisite carving found in every part of the building, which, though somewhat faded, is finely restrained. The perfection of the whole, both in conception and execution, would seem to indicate a far greater degree of cultural development than is to be found among present-day Cambodians.

Grandmother's Room  
Grandmother's room! Memories tender of memories, those words awaken. The heart of the man who knew that room as a boy is stirred and warmed. It is a most gentle stirring, a creeping glow of warmth as when tiny sunbeams steal into some secluded woodland nook. It is not simply remembrance of something dear in the past; it is vastly more. There comes, with that memory, a sense of reaching out to bring back something strangely, subtly sweet, something not partially forgotten, but only dimmed a little by the moments that have flown. Grandmother's room! How softly those words reverberate down the aisles of memory! What echoes they awaken, as of far-off open surf breaking on some coast of fancy!

What a gracious, friendly room it was. The smile of welcome for the boy, as for all who crossed its threshold, came not alone from Grandmother, for the whole room smiled. It smiled because it was her room and was happy. It could not be a dull, sleepy room with Grandmother there. It did not whisper of other years. It was just glad for today. Quietness hovered all about, but it was the quietness of June meadows with waving grass and gurgling brooks; the quietness of old-fashioned garbages with dripping bees and the odor of jessamine. When all the world outside seemed leagues and leagues away, the half-audible creak of the old-fashioned rocker, the gentle click of knitting needles, the subdued hum and crackle of the wood fire, melted into soft music as of invisible orchestras playing. Half-heard strains were wafted here and there, echoed back from tiny recesses and hidden corners, where elfin musicians dwelt.

But, of all times, the boy loved most to seek the inviting seclusion of Grandmother's room on a stormy winter's day. Let ruthless winds tear at the shutters and driving snow swirl and beat against the heavily frosted window panes! Then, when siren strains of arctic music were borne on far reaches of the gale, what a haven of content was that room! There boyish imagination was unfettered. The half-muffled roar of the fire was the song of forest winds in the distance. The stripes in the cheerful rag carpet became roads and streams, leading to undiscovered realms and distant ports on fancy's shore.

Grandmother's room is not of the past. It lives in the heart. It is as vivid today as yesterday.

## Starr King's Loyal Service

The period that determined California's attitude during the Civil War, coincides almost exactly with the first year and a half of Starr King's residence in the State. Less than a month after he had preached his first sermon in San Francisco, Abraham Lincoln received the presidential nomination at Chicago, and the great debate was on.

It should be remembered that King's reputation as a lecturer had preceded him, and that he was hardly settled in his new home before he was flooded with invitations to lecture here as he had done in the East. As soon as possible, and as far as possible, he accepted these invitations, regarding them as calls to service in the interest of an enlightened patriotism. Choosing as subjects such themes as "Washington," "Webster," "Lexington and Concord," he made of them all a plea for a united country, one glorious land from Maine to the Sierras. He seems to have perceived the danger hidden in the perfectly natural ambition of leading men to take advantage of the troubled time to launch the Pacific Republic, and thus avoid all danger of the coming conflict between North and South. A free, independent California, which should practically include the entire Coast, surely here was an inspiring and seductive dream. By a method peculiarly his own he did not directly combat this fascinating idea, but rather sought to win his hearers to the larger vision of an empire extending from ocean to ocean, every mile of it dedicated to liberty and progress.

In a way we may say that King found himself in these first months in California. He was forced by the number of his engagements, as well as by the more direct demands of a new country, to throw aside his manuscripts, and, making such preparation as conditions would permit, launch boldly upon the dangerous sea of extemporaneous speech. He was constantly addressing audiences in whole, or in part, hostile. Writing to an Eastern friend of his experiences in the Sacramento Valley, he says, "You see in glaring capitals, 'Texas Saloon,' 'Mississippi Show Shop,' 'Alabama Emporium.' Very rarely do you see any Northern state thus signified." Men of substance, natural leaders of the people, were in most communities either for Breckenridge or Douglas. The man was grappling with the intellectual soldiery of disunion. The same forces that had transformed Lincoln, the Illinois politician, into a national figure, the standard bearer of a great party, were working upon King. And the same method which caused Horace Greeley to write of Lincoln, "He is the greatest Convincer of his day" was followed by the younger patriot, face to face as he was with incipient disloyalty. He was accustomed, even as Lincoln, to state his opponent's argument fully and fairly, and then without unnecessary severity, demolish it. An old miner, listening to one of Starr King's patriotic speeches, delighting in the intellectual dexterity displayed, exclaimed, "Boys, watch him, he is taking every trick." And this so far as possible without offence, quickened his powers and led to the full development of his many-sided eloquence.

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## The Upward Look

Two men look out from the same bars,  
One sees the mud, and one the stars.

These words of Frederick Langbridge place us at a point where we may see things! For how true it is that everything depends upon our way of looking at things, our powers of observation and appreciation.

O Lady! we receive but what we give.

Beauty, as Beecher said, and before so many other people had said it, is everywhere, if only we have eyes to see it. An old man moving a meadow with his scythe was once asked how much he got for his labor. He replied, "I get fifty dollars, and the murmur of the brook, the fragrance of the clover, the singing of the birds, the play of the light and shadows on the surrounding hills." Here was a man who had yielded himself to the exuberance of a glad existence by the simple powers of observation and appreciation. With his back bent, he saw the stars and listened to the rhythmic music as he swung his scythe. Tradition tells that Michelangelo gave himself so intensely to the work of his splendid frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, that he acquired such an upward look that "wherever he gazed there stood a star."

## Humility

Days to months and months to years:  
Weave humility in,  
Knot by knot, row after row.  
Hours when grace and heartsease grow,  
Weave humility in.

Take the colors given to you;  
Weave humility in,  
Pride would choose, but Love has planned.  
All that lies beneath your hand,  
Weave humility in.

Under all, above and through;  
Weave humility in,  
When the fabric has no flaw  
Love will show the pattern's law.  
Weave humility in.

JESSIE HUMES.

most trustworthy evidence extant gives cautious tribute to the Starr King of this period as follows: "The Republicans had lost their most effective orator since the campaign of the preceding year, Colonel Baker, but his loss was in some degree compensated for by the appearance of an unheralded but equally eloquent speaker, Thomas Starr King, who arrived in April, 1860, and later toured the state, giving lectures on patriotic subjects but always declaring for the Union and the republican candidates as the surest guaranty of its preservation."

Tutill, in his history of the time writes with more of warmth, and probably more of truth: "There was a charm in King's delivery that few could resist. He was received with applause where Republican orators, saying things no more radical, could not be heard without hisses. Delicately feeling his way, and never arousing the prejudices of his hearers, he adroitly educated his audiences to a lofty style of patriotism. The effect was obvious in San Francisco where audiences were accustomed to every style of address; it was far more noticeable."—WILLIAM DAY SIMMONS, in "Starr King in California."

## Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are few people who have not, at one time or another, appealed to a power beyond themselves for help in time of trouble. They may have had only a very dim sense of the reality of such a power, but they have recognized their own helplessness and have called out for relief. One's concept of prayer indicates largely one's concept of God; and men have as much misunderstood the nature and power of prayer as they have the nature and power of God.

Tennyson wrote:  
"More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of . . .  
For what are men better than sheep  
or goats . . .  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands  
of prayer . . .  
For so the whole round earth  
is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the  
feet of God."

The disciples of Christ Jesus, as they journeyed with their Master, must have gained an increased understanding of the value of prayer; for it was proved to them over and over again that the prayers of the Master healed the sick and the sinning. Many times they must have found him strong and serene after a night spent in prayer on the mountains, and it may have been at such a time that they humbly asked him to teach them to pray. Jesus taught them the Lord's Prayer, the common heritage of all Christians. This prayer, when rightly understood, heals the sick and the sinning today just as it did when our Master trod the hills of Galilee, and just as he intended that it should do throughout all time. But the Lord's Prayer has been so often used as part of the ritual of worship, and its meaning has been so obscured by creed and dogma, that its healing message has often been overlooked.

Christ Jesus not only taught his disciples the Lord's Prayer, but he also taught them the meaning of prayer. He said that they should pray in secret; that they should pray believing that they would receive;

and that they should avoid hypocrisy and vain repetition. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the chapter on Prayer unfolds the spiritual significance of prayer as taught by Jesus, and shows how the power of prayer may be utilized to free mankind from the bondage of sickness and sin. A careful study of this chapter should convince any earnest student that prayer affords mental and spiritual refreshment, and that it is necessary to the spiritual life of men.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Mind, and prayer as communion with that Mind, as spiritual desire that reaches out to God, knowing that He is the source of all good, and that He is ever present. In one of her explanations of prayer, Mrs. Eddy says in *Science and Health* (p. 4), "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer."

It is most important to acquire the habit of prayer, since true prayer is necessary to health, happiness, and success. To affirm the truth about God and man, and to deny any reality to the evil which is claiming to have power, is possible at any time and in any place, for we know that divine Mind is ever present. A Scriptural promise reads, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." If children were taught the habit of prayer from their earliest years, it would become part of their mental life. There are many beautiful passages in the Bible which help to cultivate an unswerving trust in God. A verse in Psalms, which proved an unfailing source of inspiration to a little child reads, "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God."

It is comforting to those who pray to know that righteous prayer will surely bless and protect all upon whom one's thoughts rest. What a blessed relief to the mother-heart to know that at any moment she may mentally withdraw from the din and clamor of daily living and with glad, uplifted thought obey the command, "Be still, and know that I am God." This knowing includes the realization that divine Love is also present with those for whom one prays, wherever they may be, and is adequate to protect them from all harm and also from the temptations of sin.

The habit of prayer, when once formed, will continue to be a solace in trouble and an added joy in tranquility. If we gratefully recognize the goodness of God in our joys and in our sorrows, and will lift up our thoughts in thanksgiving to Him at all times, we shall become more and more aware that no problem of human experience can separate us from Him.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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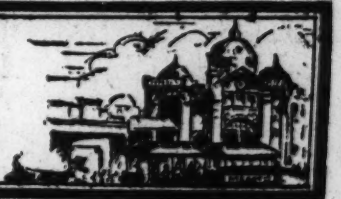
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household, atmosphere, excellent table, French  
and English spoken. MISS RODDY, Man-  
greville.

PARIS VICINITY—Baroness Meta de ROP  
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at Ville d'Arcy, "Les Verrières," 6 Chemin  
des Vallières, gare. Tel. 20.

PARIS—Mme. ROUDET, 14 bis, rue Ray-  
mond (Trocadero) takes paying guests; French  
and English spoken. Good cooking.  
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PARIS: France—Mme. GORGE, 21 rue du  
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with garden. Phone: Neuilly 157.

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Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

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Road, London, W. 1.

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Write HERBERT  
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PARIS—Portrait painted by MME. TROTT-  
BARRETT. Medal-  
list holding highest diplomas. 7, rue Beethoven.

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PARIS—Mme. RIZZY visits clients ex-  
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Bonin.

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Anglaise, 24, rue du Casino.  
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de la Bourne.

Kiosque la Canabière, corner Rue Longue  
Monte Carlo.—The English and American  
Library, 25, Boulevard de la Paix.  
Kiosque 1 bis, Rue de Moulins.  
Kiosque, 20, rue de la Paix.  
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Kiosque No. 13, Jardin Public, facing Hotel  
de France.  
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglais,  
facing "Le Jeto".  
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, Rue  
de Rivoli.

The Gallian Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli.  
Messrs. Breston, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.  
Elysée Building, Neveu Stand, 50, Rue du  
Faubourg St. Honoré.  
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E.  
corner).  
Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines (cor-  
ner of rue de Rivoli and rue de la Paix).  
Kiosque No. 136, corner of Rue Royal and  
Faubourg St. Honoré.  
Kiosque facing No. 35, Avenue des Champs  
Élysées.  
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner des Champs  
Élysées.  
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des  
Champs Élysées.  
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue  
de la Madeleine) (opposite 194 Rue de la  
Madeleine).  
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hotel du  
Louvre).

Kiosque Gare St. Lazare.  
Kiosque Gare de l'Est.  
Kiosque Gare de Lyon.  
Kiosque Gare du Nord.  
Kiosque Gare d'Orléans.  
Pan-A. Rollin, 20, Rue de Maréchal Foch.  
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Kiosque, 20, rue de la Paix.  
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St. Jean-de-Luz—Mr. G. Chevillard, 70, Rue  
Gambetta.  
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tine, 8, Place Chateaubriand.  
Treboulon (Côtes du Nord)—Les Galeries  
Bretonnes.

GERMANY  
Berlin—Reinhold Seitz, Leipzigerplatz 1,  
W. 9.  
Kiosk Muller, corner Augsburg and  
Nuremberger, Charlottenburg.  
Bremen—Carl Offmann, Birkenstrasse 2;  
Kiosk, 20, rue de la Paix.  
Bonn—Firma Carl Dittmar.  
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof; Schweinitzer Str.-  
graben am Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal;  
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Herman Rittering, Königstrasse 14; also at  
Kittling's, Newstadt.  
Bruno Roder, Rother, near Hamburg.  
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Haupt-  
bahnhof; Augustplatz, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Texas**  
Texas is so big that localities far apart frequently have given their rivers the same name. For instance, there are 28 Bear rivers and creeks, 15 Wolf rivers and 12 each of Bee, Hays and Buckles.

**Aluminum**  
Aluminum, which is found more abundantly throughout the world than any other metal, forms approximately 8 per cent of the earth's crust.

**Arkansas Gazette:** If you don't know what a color is, the chances are it's some variant of beige.

**REALISTIC CHARACTER**  
Many thousands of letters are said to be addressed each year to Sherlock Holmes, the mythical detective portrayed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

**Electrical Inventions**  
That the demand for electrical energy is growing is indicated by an 8 per cent increase of electrical inventions every year.

**Detroit Free Press:** Not only his clothes, but almost anything else in his sporting goods owned by a young man can be used by his sister—and is.

**In the Machine Age**  
The old-fashioned ice man was displaced by electric refrigerators in approximately 365,000 homes last year.

**Chicago Tribune:** Do you remember way back when low shoes were worn in summer only?

**Blanton's Distinction**  
Thomas L. Blanton, Democratic Representative from Texas, is the only man in Congress who has represented two districts.

**Arkansas Gazette:** If anyone is going in for collecting saxophones in his meeting with singular success.

**Now Is the Time to Look**  
A lay of root one-sixteenth of an inch thick on boiler tubes or furnace flues lessens their efficiency 20 per cent.

## The Monitor Reader

1. How does the term "stupendous" differ from "monstrous" or "immense"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
2. How can the cinema help the teacher of history?—*Educational Page*..... 10
3. How can proper care be taken of table linen?—*Household Arts Page*..... 10
4. What are considered to be the only four really precious stones?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
5. When was the first game of Rugby football played in Rome?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
6. How was Sarah Bernhardt's acting comparable to a musical instrument?—*Home Forum*..... 10
7. What is common sense in a dress suit?—*Sayings*..... 10
8. What is the underlying idea of the Order of the Knights of the Round Table?—*Educational Page*..... 10
9. What vast treasure chest of untouched literature has America in its possession?—*Magazine Feature*..... 10
10. What is one of the world's most powerful agencies in the molding of public opinion?—*Editorial*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Solstice**  
We accept June 21 as the date of the summer solstice and Dec. 21 as the winter solstice. These dates have been agreed upon as the approximate times at which the sun is at its farthest point from the equator, north or south. In the Southern Hemisphere the dates of the summer and winter solstices are reversed.

The word we have in the matter of the French spelling, but reverts to the Latin derivation. Solstitium comes from sol, the sun, and sistere, to stand, to stand, to stand; quite obviously emphasizing the supposition that at these times the sun stood still in its northward and southward course.

The points midway between the equinoxes, being the first point in the sign Cancer and the first point in the sign Capricornus, as well as the times are called solstices. In an astronomical sense the word solstice is frequently used to suggest any culminating point or the furthest point, hence an epoch, in the first case, and the limit, in the second.

In sol-stice one stresses the first syllable. Sound the o as in odd, i as in till, ce as s.

"We approach the time of the summer solstice."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## What They Say

**Henry Ford:** "There is a vast difference between a man's being merely statically good and being dynamically good. In one instance he is merely good negatively and in the other, he is good for something and puts that goodness into effect."

**William S. Gray:** "Books have taken a back seat in the matter of popular reading material in America. Newspapers come first in interest, magazines second, and books third."

**Miss Gertrude Moore:** "It is a noticeable fact that Americans traveling abroad like exactly the same things they are accustomed to at home."

**Robert Quillen:** "The educated man is one who can quote Shakespeare written by Shakespeare instead of Solomon."

**Mrs. Clem L. Shaver:** "Eventually a woman's ticket, or third ticket, will be launched: why not now?"

**Frank I. Fletcher:** "Some of the biggest successes have been achieved by men who were fired."

**Sir Austen Chamberlain:** "I wish I could like music, because I feel I am missing a great deal."

## A Thought for Today

WHAT profits the golden key if it will not open the lock and what objection is there to the wooden key if it will?—AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## The Bluebirds Return

(A True Story)  
IT WAS a beautiful morning in spring. The lilacs and apple trees were all in bud, and the plum trees had already put on their dress of white blossoms. When Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird returned to their old home from their journeying in sunny Florida, where they had been spending the winter.

They flew along side by side. Mr. Bluebird bursting into a song every few minutes because he was so happy, and it was such a beautiful day. Mrs. Bluebird looking this way and that, her eye out for any home that would be a good one for the family. They looked and looked, until at last Mrs. Bluebird spied a "For Rent" sign over in the Browns' yard, beside a beautiful little birch bark bungalow.

"Oh, do look at that pretty place, let's see if we can have that." So over they went to see Mrs. Brown's bungalow.

First Mrs. Bluebird went in and looked all around, then flew out to Mr. Bluebird and said: "You see what you think about it, dear?"—although she knew that whatever she said about any home was the deciding word, for didn't she have to spend most of her time in it, while Daddy Bluebird sat on the fence or in the tree above her and sang.

Daddy went in, looked all around and came out and said, "Well, dear, there is just one thing about this place—I wonder if it is waterproof. Now see that street lamp over there; I believe that would be better. Shall we look it over?"

"Oh yes, let's," said Mrs. Bluebird, and away they flew across the street. Now the lamplighter had left the top of the little can on the street lamp where he had put the gasoline all the last summer.

Mrs. Bluebird hovered over the top a moment, and it looked so pretty and bright, clean and cozy, that in she went, and when she had inspected it thoroughly out she came, saying, "Yes dear, this is fine. Now we must move right in."

Of course you know that they were busy, but do you know that Daddy Bluebird never carried a thing into that house, not even one straw? He just went along beside Mrs. Bluebird on every trip she took, whispering in her ear his little love song, "I love you dearly, I love you truly," while dear little Mrs. Bluebird did all of the work of moving in and getting settled.

Now Mrs. Brown, whose bungalow they had looked at, dearly loved the birds, and she had built many homes for all of those that cared to use them, and as she was out among her flowers this lovely day, she saw

pulled and pulled until he had the handkerchief out, and very proud of himself he was.

"Well," thought Mrs. Brown, "I'll have to get something they cannot lift out." So she fetched the cover of a can that would fit tight, and put that on.

Now when the bluebirds came back and found the door shut up so tight that they could not get in at all, they were very unhappy. But they did not spend much time grieving over their disappointment—one day was all. Then they began to try and find another house, and soon they went back to the dear little birch bark bungalow that Mrs. Bluebird had thought so attractive, and there they built a cozy home, and had their babies. And all summer, every morning just as soon as Mr. Sun showed his face, Mrs. Brown could hear Daddy Bluebird singing to Mrs. Bluebird and his babies, "I love you dearly, I love you truly!"

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, with the Boss and his dad both playing golf expected to be kept pretty busy looking for balls.

But shucks—They seemed to be able to walk right up to them without the least bit of trouble!

So it looked as though there wouldn't be much for me to do.

But pretty soon we began to catch up with other players and every now and then we'd have to stop and wait a while.

And some of them would seem to need something to do to pass the time away, so I'd pitch in and have a frolic with half a dozen of them at the same time!

## In Lighter Vein

**One Feather**  
Two men had to put up at a roadside inn for a night and were told they would have to share a bed.  
"But you will be very comfortable," said the landlord. "The mattress is a feather one."  
Early next morning one of the men woke the other.  
"Change places," he said; "It's my turn to lie on the feather."—Pearson's.



Daily Visitor to Second-Hand Book Shop: "Here! I say, assistant! Someone has taken my bookmark out of this book!"

**To Avoid Confusion**  
Student: "How do you like my translation from the English, Herr Professor?"  
Herr Professor: "I advise you to translate it back into English as soon as possible."—Der Brummer (Berlin).

**In Any Case**  
First Roommate (discussing approaching exams): "There are several things we can count on."  
Second Roommate (eagerly): "What are they?"  
"Our fingers!"

**Strange But True**  
"What are you looking so thrilled about?"  
"I just discovered that no matter how dry any problem is, it properly worked out it ends in a solution."

**Would-Be Tourist**  
"On your travels on the continent, did you go up the Rhine?"  
"No, it was too much of a climb!"

**Easy Enough**  
"How can you know all about notes and yet not understand music?"  
"I am a banker!"



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**Fidelity Wins a Home**  
Muskogee, Okla.

SOME months ago there came to the home of an animal lover a little, neglected poodle, obviously looking for a home and care. The young woman furnished some food, then gave the poodle a bath, and affection between the two was soon established. Another member of the family, however, did not care to assume the responsibility of keeping Patsy, the name now adopted for her.

There being no humane society to turn to, the mistress regretfully took Patsy in the car out to a country district, setting her down in a field adjacent to a farmhouse. She left a supply of food and expected that Patsy would adopt the near-by house as her new home.

A few uneasy days elapsed and the young woman drove out to see what had become of Patsy, and there she found the dog waiting and watching in the same place where she had left her. When she opened the door of the car, Patsy, exuberant with joy, jumped in and sat upon the seat. To her, a faithful vigil was ended!

But there was no alternative. It seemed like breaking faith, but after feeding the animal the young woman placed her outside again, left some more food for her, and saying, "Patsy, I am not allowed to bring you home," once more departed.

Four more days passed by. Then upon another consultation, the erstwhile unwilling member said, "Well, if you still find her there, you better bring her home." Eagerly the young woman drove out once more, and sure enough, there was Patsy to meet her, her fur full of cockleburs, but faithfully watching and waiting.

**The Note on the Envelope**  
IT WAS just a little note made on an envelope, writes Mrs. M. J. B. Edmondson, Alta., but everyone who saw the prosperous gentleman make it feels sure it meant new shoes and mittens and maybe a warm coat for the little girl. Returning home from school that bitter cold day, the child had taken a seat in the street car beside the man in a big fur-lined overcoat. Noticing the child's inadequate clothing, the man first won her confidence by tying up her books so they would not keep slipping off her lap. When she came to her stop, the kind man got off with her, and the last the other passengers saw was the man bidding the child good-bye, and making a note on an envelope.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### An Unequivocal Platform

THE Republican dry law enforcement plank adopted at Kansas City is an honest, straightforward announcement on the most vital issue confronting this Nation. It is a plank upon which Mr. Hoover already has expressed his entire willingness to stand squarely and unqualifiedly. His earlier statements in response to the questionnaire from Senator Borah paved the way for the adoption of just such a frank and courageous pledge as that which his party has made.

Let there be no mistake by those who have endeavored to read into the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Kansas City a meaning which it does not contain, or evasions which they may have hoped to discover in its declarations. A New York newspaper claims already to have found that the platform plank pledging the party to the enforcement of prohibition carefully avoids specific reference to the statute passed by Congress and confines its pledge of adherence only to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In face of the determined effort of organized nullificationists in many parts of the United States to convince the Republican Party leaders and spokesmen that the platform should not recognize prohibition or law enforcement as a campaign issue, the attempt to find solace or satisfaction in the failure of the convention to mention the Volstead Act by name is futile and almost pitiful. Any Congress now or in the future is at liberty to enact or re-enact any specific statute in aid of enforcement of the prohibition amendment, or to pass any law it may choose in attempting to make its enforcement more difficult. But such acts, whether supporting or hindering the objective of the fundamental law, are subject to judicial review and interpretation. Any statute subversive of the letter and spirit of that amendment would, unfailingly, be declared unconstitutional and void.

And so it is that the pledge adopted is to maintain inviolate the precept which has been laid down, by a strict enforcement, by means of statutory machinery, of its plain terms. The platform plank is neither more nor less unequivocal than the language of the amendment itself.

Perhaps it might be well for those who may choose to divide their allegiance between the Republican Party in its position on industrial and economic issues and the opposition party in its prospective adherence to a policy of nullification, to inquire, either before or after the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Houston a few days hence, just how the receptive candidates and other Democratic Party spokesmen interpret the dry plank in the Kansas City platform. The inclination is to believe that neither the outstanding Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination nor any of his sympathetic advisers will venture the opinion that the plank is evasive or ambiguous. It demands of the Democratic Party a plain and unequivocal pronouncement which will bind all concerned to its promises. That, in the final analysis, is the real test of sincerity and straightforwardness.

Analyzing the platform as a whole, one finds it to accord in all its essentials with the policies to which the Coolidge Administration, of which Secretary Hoover is a part, has always been committed. Such a platform could not have been written and adopted in Republican Party councils a decade ago. It is progressive and constructive in the sense that the era which gave it utterance is progressive and constructive. It breathes not so much the conservatism of the inner councils as the comprehensive realization by the people who had a part in shaping it that they themselves are responsible for their own proper government.

### The Passing of a War Lord

TO PATRIOTIC Chinese, Gen. Chang Tso-lin stood as the personification of the war-lord régime which the Nationalist movement has undertaken to terminate. He was, with little question, the most powerful and, from certain points of view, perhaps the most capable of the military chieftains who have sought, during the last decade and a half, to bring all of China under their personal sway. His passing adds another element of uncertainty to the already ultra-complex Chinese situation.

Chang rose to power on a wave of Japanese favor. The Russo-Japanese war found him in command of a company of elusive and hard-fighting Manchurian bandits. That conflict lifted him above the station of a mere outlaw. His aid to the Japanese brought him reward. He was given the governorship of one of the Manchurian provinces. But Japan had wider use for him and, in line with her policy of expansion in Manchuria, helped to bring all of its provinces under his sway. He served Japan well, in Manchuria and at Peking, where, in 1926, he established a dictatorship after ousting both Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Feng Yu-shiang.

What effect Chang's passing may have upon the newly established Nationalist authority is in doubt. The Chinese press at the present is filled with articles designed to prove that Japan was responsible for the attack on General Chang's train. This, say the Chinese, was another step in Japan's plan to take over

more complete control of Manchuria. With no one to take Chang's place, Japanese control will not be easily disputed.

This much, at least, can be said for the Chinese point of view: Chang, certainly, has proved himself much less a puppet of the Japanese than heretofore. He has steadily stood against Japan's moves to extend control of the Manchurian railways. He, it will be recalled, joined in the Nationalist protest against Japan's policy at Tsinan-fu. Once again supreme in Manchuria, it was not likely that the Japanese could have used him to serve their own purposes with such freedom as before. His removal, if not desired by the Japanese authorities in Manchuria, will not be so generally lamented by them as would have been the case two years ago.

It is more probable, however, that the passing of Chang, instead of extending Japan's control over Manchuria, will be likely to threaten it. The Nationalists have already declared their intention to bring the three eastern provinces inside their domain. Chang, however, provided a serious obstacle to that plan. In Manchuria he was on his own ground. His troops there were certain to give a more effective account of themselves than they did before Peking. With no one to assume his place of leadership the problem of the Nationalist military leaders will be greatly simplified. There are indications, moreover, that the Japanese may find terms of settlement with the Nationalist authorities whereby a conflict in Manchuria will be avoided.

Meanwhile, the major military threat to the armies of the Kuomintang has disappeared. If the gains, which came to a climax with the capture of Peking, are not consolidated, the failure will be the result of internal dissension rather than because of external opposition. The crisis precipitated by the passing of Chang is not military. Rather it concerns the unity of the Nationalist Party itself. Unity has been maintained in the war on Chang. It remains to be seen whether it will continue for the tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead.

### Press Restrictions in Japan

REVISION of the press and publication laws in Japan is being given serious consideration as a result of the recent general election there. The necessity of such revision, if Japan is to have anything like genuine freedom of speech, was demonstrated again and again during the campaign of a month which preceded the election, while one of Japan's great newspapers, the Tokyo Asahi, is at present making a dramatic fight against the control, through terroristic methods and blackmail, of public opinion.

The police system in Japan is a national organization, rather than a series of local bodies. It is directly under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. The temptation to use this power in favor of his own party is great during an election campaign, and the charge that the present Minister of Home Affairs did so without scruple is freely and frequently made in Japan. Time after time a candidate of one of the Opposition parties was stopped in the middle, or even at the very beginning, of his speech by the police. This official persecution was especially great in the case of candidates of the proletariat parties. In one extreme case the candidate had got no further than the word "Gentlemen" when ordered by the police to cease speaking on the grounds that he was disturbing public peace and order.

The Tokyo Asahi and its sister paper, the Osaka Asahi, were especially active during the campaign in denouncing government interference and in championing a clean election, nor did they hesitate to condemn the police methods used in many places. As a result they fell under official displeasure. Apparently, no retaliation through the courts was possible, so resort was had to the peculiar Japanese institution of "soshi." These are a present-day survival of the "ronin," or masterless warriors of feudal times, but they have degenerated into mere political rowdies, for hire to the highest bidder. For instance, some of them recently paid a visit to the Tokyo Asahi, made a forcible entrance to the plant, and threw sand on the rotary presses, which, fortunately, were not in motion at the time. It was several days before the Asahi could secure police protection from these people. The paper's management has refused to be thus cowed, and has declared that it will wage its battle for freedom of speech and for the abolition of the "soshi," no matter what the cost. There can be little doubt that public opinion is with the paper.

An almost unreasoning dread of Communist propaganda and the peculiar position of the Japanese reigning house are responsible for the existing press restrictions in Japan. Those restrictions are many and of various natures, and a law passed only a few years ago virtually makes the police dictators as to what does and what does not infringe them. The developments of the past few months have brought into vivid relief the danger that is inherent in such laws and the ease with which they are subject to abuse. The necessity for revision of them if Japan is to continue along the road of democratic party government is apparent, and it is reasonable to expect that, before another general election is held, the present mistakes will have been rectified.

### Status of the Press

SEEKING to make more effective its voice to the world by the use of radio short waves, the press has in the process been awarded a more definite classification in world affairs. Some years ago journalism was positively classified as a profession. Today the press as a whole becomes a public service group. During the recent hearings at Washington on the question of priority rights to short waves the claim was made by the Radio Corporation of America that the press had no more right to high frequencies than any other commercial group.

William Pierson, representing the case for the press, showed that, while in the person-to-person type of message handled by the communication companies only 5 per cent of the public is reached, the newspapers in the United States reach daily 40,000,000 families representing the entire population of the country. Orestes H. Caldwell, of the Federal Radio Commission,

effectively summed up the situation by asking: "Therefore, when I open my paper on the breakfast table before me in the morning, I get a telegram to me from the rest of the world, consisting of thousands of words, ably gathered, all for the sum of from two to five cents?" "Exactly," was the reply.

In the granting of wavelengths after this hearing the total of fifty-five requested by the R. C. A. was reduced to fifteen. The total of twenty-two requested by the newspapers was reduced to twenty. This was the commission's answer. It really places the press in the position of a super-public group. Realization of the causes for this decision certainly emphasizes the great responsibility that rests with the editors of the country. Newspapers should earn a fair profit, but to do this at the expense of the 40,000,000 families in the country, whose opinions are largely molded by what they read in the papers, is breaking faith with the public.

To qualify as a profession journalism must be conducted as a professional institution, and as such must have for its basis ethics first, profit second. This may raise a protest on the part of many papers, but from this standpoint there should be no question regarding reasonable profits. What the press must do is to become a first class professional public service institution, a large order perhaps, but one which, however, can be filled.

### Rebuilding the Constitution

TO THOSE who have trod the deck of the frigate Constitution, the further appeal for funds to rebuild the old ship strikes a sympathetic chord. Forerunner of ships of the United States Navy which have carved their names in history—including the Monitor, which defeated the Merrimack at Hampton Roads in the Civil War; the Olympic, on which Admiral Dewey led the fleet which won the battle of Manila Bay; the Oregon, which made a record trip from California to Cuba to participate in the concluding battle of the Spanish War—the Constitution awaits now the contributions of those who admire her past history.

Careful investigations have been made of the early construction records to enable the present workmen to restore her to her exact original design. Live oak, long buried in a Florida lake for ships which never were built, has been dug out for use in the reconstruction. Maine has sent her master shipbuilders—workmen whose art of wooden shipbuilding has been all but lost with the advent of the steel and iron ship.

But additional supplies and money are needed to complete the work and to restore the Constitution to her former glory when, under her various commanders, of whom Commodore Isaac Hull was the most famous, she made the United States, then a young nation, a sea power to be respected. The appeal is one which the public, accustomed as it is to innumerable requests of the kind, cannot easily ignore.

### The Organ Returning to Favor

PIPE and bellows are a mechanism through which the public seems to want to hear the message of music again. The instrument of stops and wind pressures, after a period of comparative neglect, is evidently returning to favor, at least in certain communities in the United States. For the last twenty years, more in some places and less in others, listeners have been interested in color and dramatic effect; and accordingly they have directed their attention to the orchestra. They have been all for the symphony and the tone poem. Now, for a change, they are inclining toward intellectuality and contemplation. They are displaying an interest in the sonorities of the organ, and they are keen for the intricacies of the fugue and the elaborations of the choral prelude.

Unless this were the case, a musician like J. Fred Wolfe of Bethlehem, Pa., would hardly have ventured a while ago to invite an audience to the chapel of Lehigh University from miles around, to hear a complete performance of Bach's "Art of Fugue" on the organ. Unless it were the case, Lynnwood Farnam would certainly not have the hardihood to announce, as he has lately done, a presentation in New York next season of all the organ music that Bach ever wrote giving a cycle of twenty programs, or rather a pair of cycles, forty recitals in all, Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings, from October to May.

Happily, everybody must grant, organ playing is catching up with organ building. The artist and interpreter is at last putting to use a great instrumental means provided by the artisan and engineer. The whole thing arises, doubtless, from the enthusiasm of the modern public for Bach. Men and women have a desire for that most eloquent of voices, and they are aware that they can have it only in its own sound, which is the organ and not the orchestra. Just as they are so thinking, that sound is brought under the complete control of the player's hands. Able, then, for the first time really to hear Bach, they are ready to have Wolfe, Farnam or anyone else go to the console and set the ingenuity and imaginativeness of his counterpoint forth.

### Editorial Notes

In many cities in the United States the horse is being legislated off certain busy thoroughfares. To some who have been faithfully served for many years by this noble animal this ruling may seem rather severe, but those who on second thought realize the hardships imposed upon the horse on smoke-heavy, gas-heavy streets, with shrieking horns on every side, must certainly realize that it is an actual kindness to the horse to have this legislation put into effect.

The need for cutting accounting costs in industry, to permit reduction of prices to consumers was emphasized by Prof. T. H. Sanders of Harvard at the International Cost Conference. In other words, business is feeling the necessity of counting the cost of counting costs.

The brown thrasher has been selected as the state bird of Georgia, against the purple martin and the red-headed woodpecker. 'Twas a most colorful contest.

The peacemaker is largely a pacemaker.

### Stage Property

"M'AM," Lizzie-Lou stood in the doorway of the living room with her sturdy arms akimbo. Her dusky visage registered indignation and the tone in which the monosyllable was delivered gave me to understand that I was being called to attention.

"What is it, Lizzie-Lou?" I inquired.

"Is it yo' wish, m'am, dat de chileen is to put any blessed ting dey chooses in dat box what dey calls de pirates' chest?"

"Certainly not," I said, and I began to wonder if I had missed anything. So far as I knew the little make-believe buccaners had never borrowed the family silver for the purpose of their game, nor helped themselves without permission to my own personal trinkets.

"It's dat beautiful green velvet hat ob yours, m'am," said Lizzie-Lou. "Dear knows ah wouldn't deprive dem chileen ob one minute's happiness, but ah jes' can't bear to see dat elegant hat a-lying among all dat rubbish."

My heart misgave me. For years Lizzie-Lou had looked upon my discarded clothing as her own. True, she is at least three sizes larger than I am, but this has never discouraged her. She is always enthusiastic about everything I wear. "You'll be surprised, m'am," she will say, "how well dat's gwine to fit me." And I usually am. My garments once in the hands of Lizzie-Lou take on elastic-like qualities that they never seemed to possess while they were mine.

"I told the chileen they might have that hat to dress up in," I ventured, but this remark only served to raise Lizzie-Lou's indignation anew.

"Ah jes' wants to cry when ah hears yo' say dat. To tink ob dat stylish hat wid its feather and all being trampled on de playroom floor!"

"But it isn't being trampled around," I expostulated.

"John wears it on his head when he wants to look like a Spanish grandee."

"Ah seen him," said Lizzie-Lou gloomily. "Ah don't know nuffin about Spanish—whatever it was yo' said—but ah seen John wearing dat green hat de oder day and dat beautiful long feather came near to getting broke wid dem wooden swords dey was slashing all about."

The voice from the doorway took on a pleading quality. "Ain't yo' gwine to do nuffin about it, m'am?"

There really seemed nothing that I could do. John had come to me some days before with a sash around his waist and his big rubber boots turned down in the approved fashion of a romantic period and had asked for some kind of a hat that would fit in with the rest of his attire. From the top shelf of my wardrobe I had taken down the green velvet hat, which had immediately met with his approval. Too late I remembered that Lizzie-Lou had already cast long eyes upon it. The blue drooping plume I had discovered in a trunk in the attic and fixed on with a buckle had apparently added to its attractions not only in John's eyes but in Lizzie-Lou's also. The situation was becoming very awkward for me.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

BECAUSE Kipling's "Hymn Before Action" was chosen as a test piece for the Brighton Musical Festival, the choir of the Union Congregational Church unanimously withdrew from the competition. Objection was taken to the first stanza of the hymn, which runs as follows:

The earth is full of anger.  
The seas are dark with wrath.  
The Lord God of Battles, aid!

Criticizing the hymn as a glorification of primitive and dangerous passions and instincts of war, W. B. Pininger, organist and choirmaster of the church, said that when the choir protested against the words they were told that "the music's the thing," and that the words were immaterial. To this Mr. Pininger is quoted as replying:

In these critical days, when the maintenance and progress of civilization urgently require that passions shall be subordinated to reason and understanding, and sublimated by love, the rendering of such sentiments with enthusiasm and apparent approval by hundreds of singers to large audiences is a grave social disservice. Singers cannot give of their best unless their hearts are in the work. To them the solicitation of the aid of the Father of Jesus Christ for purposes of human slaughter and his invocation as Lord God of Battles are very deeply repugnant. In the mouths of a troop of savages bent on slaughter and calling upon their tribal deity such words might be appropriate enough, but the sentiment of the piece is completely at variance with the spirit of the New Testament. It presents a primitive and unworthy conception of the Deity, and is quite unfit to be sung by the choir of a Christian church.

Early wayfarers on Whit Monday, on the roads converging on Regents Park, would have met every description of cart drawn by well-groomed, gayly bedecked horses. The occasion was the annual gathering of the London Cart-Horse Parade Society. There were 723 drivers with some 800 horses entered for the various competitions. The Isabel Constable prize competed for by drivers with long service went to H. J. Palmer, who could show sixty years of continuous service with the same firm. His recollections go back to the coaching days before Blackfriars Bridge was built and he drove the first load of American frozen meat from the railway to the meat market. On the evening of Whit Monday, holiday makers returning from the country met the carts and vans on their way home, many with the coveted prize awards dangling from their horses' necks.

What is probably one of the most remarkable architectural drawings ever made is one of St. Paul's Cathedral which is now hanging on the wall of the Trophy Room in the cathedral. Drawn on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to a foot, it has cost over £700 to prepare and is the work of R. B. Brooks Greaves, assisted by W. Godfrey Allen. The drawing is 12½ ft. by 9 ft. and shows the entire anatomy of the building from the gilt cross on the stone lantern down to the floor of the crypt. Below this are shown the foundations resting on their bed of London clay. Every atom of work is shown and the observer can study the details of choir stalls carved by Grinling Gibbons, or the mass of timber work and carpentry supporting the lead-covered outer dome. Probably few visitors to the cathedral ever know of the existence of the Trophy Room, where may be seen also the large model of Wren's other design which he is said to have prepared.

As "Big Ben" began to strike at midnight recently a youth from Leamington set out to cross Westminster Bridge in under thirty-eight seconds, approximately the time taken by the twelve strokes of the clock. Running at a fast pace, he covered the distance of roughly 236 yards in twenty-six seconds. The feat recalled a similar exploit in 1880 by Lord Randolph Churchill, father of Winston Churchill. He agreed to cross from the Surrey side of the Thames to the steps of the Clock Tower while "Big Ben" was chiming the quarters and striking the hour of midnight. Soon after, one summer night, the figure of the future leader of the House of Commons was seen speeding like the wind across the bridge.

Millions of omnibus tickets—the little multi-colored printed slips which the conductor hands the passenger and which he is expected to throw away upon reaching his destination—constitute a growing litter nuisance, especially now when London is filling up with tourists. The corner of the Strand and Wellington Street, one of the busiest spots in town, where many passengers alight, is often quite untidy as a result of these thrown-away tickets. Now that the London General Omnibus Company has requested 10,000 drivers to exercise economy in the use of petrol, it would seem they might consider the omnibus ticket

I began to wonder if I really needed my second best hat, and then I realized that its pastel coloring would not bear comparison with the green velvet upon which Lizzie-Lou had set her heart.

I shook my head, for I had nothing to say. Lizzie-Lou returned to the playroom to finish her dusting, or whatever it was she was engaged upon when she made the tragic discovery.

Presently a sudden scuffling and noise proclaimed that John and Sonny had come in from the garden. They went into the playroom, and a little later as I went by the door I became aware that a conversation was going on in which the voice of Lizzie-Lou could be distinctly heard. From the way in which it rose and fell I gathered that she was employing all the eloquence of her race. It was not difficult to guess at the subject of her discourse. However, the hardened little listeners remained obdurate, and the green velvet hat continued in their possession. But knowing Lizzie-Lou of old I decided to await events. I felt sure that the incident which alludes to herself as "an accommodator," has been a most reliable standby, so that in the natural course of things only a few days elapsed before she again appeared to take up her bi-weekly cleaning operations.

For years, Lizzie-Lou, who alludes to herself as "an accommodator," has been a most reliable standby, so that in the natural course of things only a few days elapsed before she again appeared to take up her bi-weekly cleaning operations.

I was engaged on some matter of my own when she first arrived, but all at once I became conscious of excited squirming from the direction of the playroom, and in another moment the children burst in upon me. "Mummie, Mummie!" they cried. "Do we look like real pirates now?"

So far as I could see they wore their usual stage properties. They both had on rubber boots and sashes into which they had thrust wooden swords. From their ears dangled small curtain rings, affixed in some way known only to themselves. Then I realized that their headgear had undergone a change. Both wore bright red handkerchiefs tied in the approved fashion of sea rovers. John no longer flaunted the green velvet hat.

"Lizzie-Lou brought the handkerchiefs," they explained and John added, "It's all right, Mummie dear, they're quite clean. Lizzie-Lou got them from the store, all nice and new, she told us so."

It did not seem an opportune moment to ask questions. Both children, as they saw themselves, were so delighted with the result of Lizzie-Lou's handiwork. It was plain to see that not in vain had she visited the motion pictures. Her victory, a strategic one it is true, was quite complete.

Toward the end of the day she passed the window on her way home. I noticed a parcel that she was carrying with extreme care. There was no mistaking its contents, and I found myself wondering whether she would alter the trimming of the green velvet hat before wearing it, or whether she would allow the blue feather to sweep over her shoulder in the same debonair way that I had arranged it for the little Spanish grandee. G. C.

litter problem and adopt a better method of disposing of them. If a receptacle for holding used tickets were placed conveniently at the exit, passengers could drop them into it as they departed. It is even possible some of these tickets could be reused to the public and the company would be saved a part of its huge printing bill. The omnibus drivers have been asked to stop their engines for three minutes when reaching a terminal point, which will mean a total saving of 400 gallons of petrol a day for the entire fleet, or an annual salvage of £30,000.

One of the minor nuisances of daily existence that has been annoying celebrities in London, and doubtless in other cities, is the request for their autographs on menus at public dinners. Many autograph collectors, seeing a group of well-known people at the chief table, seem unable to resist their inclination to send up their menu cards with the request that they be signed. Sometimes those who are asked to sign are waiting to speak and are collecting their thoughts; others are genuinely anxious to listen to the speaker of the moment. In neither case is the autograph request welcomed. So obvious has the matter become that at the last dinner of the Junior Imperial League a request was printed on the menu that no one should attempt to collect autographs. This example is expected to be followed at other dinners and it is hoped that by calling attention in this way to a practice which is objectionable to many whom the public likes to see and hear the annoyance will be quietly brought to an end.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has been telling the Poetry Society some of the secrets of speaking he has learned in his long and brilliant career. At a poetry recital held at the Blackfriars Theatre he said:

I have noticed lately a curious affection among actors and actresses. They tend to say "My lords and gentlemen," instead of using the beautiful and time-honored version, "My lords and gentlemen." The first of these is ugly and dull and we must be careful to conserve beautiful sounds. The noted actor told the competitors that they pronounced their vowels well, but did not take full advantage of their consonants. "Catch hold of the consonants," he said, "and you will be able to penetrate a large hall without much lifting of your voice. Your first duty is to be heard, and it is by his consonants that a speaker is heard."

What was once the great Palace of Engineering at the Wembley Exhibition of 1924-25 is to be converted into a vast film studio. The situation is a very suitable one. It is outside, but near, London and enjoys a wonderful train service. The lake on which visitors to the exhibition were taken for tours is available for water scenes; there are bridges and a railway and many other facilities for the making of an up-to-date film town. The palace itself is to be divided into twelve independent studios, which, if required, can be thrown into each other to make studios up to 500 or 600 feet in length. The grounds cover an area of some fifty acres.

The amusing character which the unexpected sometimes assumes can seldom have been more aptly illustrated than at the recent meeting in London of the National Canine Defense League. A large number of league supporters had assembled at Caxton Hall in London for the annual meeting. The chairman, Sir Robert Gower, had just stated that the society now not only looks after dogs, but after cats and other animals as well. At this point a dog, whose presence in the audience had been hitherto unnoticed, uttered a loud bark in a tone which many of those present insisted seemed to indicate understanding and clear disapproval on his part.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Winner of the Beatty Prize

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of April 28 was published a notice on the musical page regarding the Beatty prize of \$1000 won by Arthur Cleland Lloyd, of Vancouver, B. C. In this notice it is stated that he has studied under Felix Borowski, which I believe is not the case.

Frederick Chubb, B. A., M. Sc. Bac. F. R. C. O., was his teacher from 1919 to 1926, and I am sure you will agree with me that a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Chubb for the excellent foundation upon which young Lloyd is now building. MARY HEENE KING, Vancouver, B. C.